

ARMY



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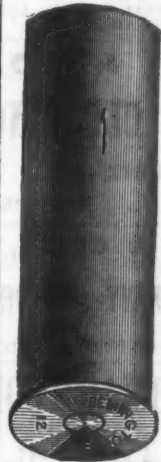
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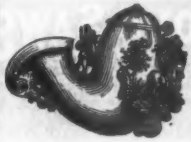
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THE ARMY.

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H. J. Crosby, Chief Clerk, War Department.

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Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

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Washington, D. C. 1221 H st., Capt. H. C. Corbin, 24th Inf.

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 10, H. Q. A., April 5, 1878.

Publishes the following Acts of Congress:

I. AN ACT to make persons charged with crimes and offences competent witnesses in the United States and Territorial Courts.

II. AN ACT for the relief of John Palford.

(Restores him to the retired list with the full rank of colonel, held by him from the date of his retirement up to March 3, 1875, with the pay of such rank from the day of the passage of this act.)

III. AN ACT to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Glasgow, Mo.

IV. AN ACT making appropriations for fortifications and for other works of defence, and for the armament thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of \$100,000 be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the protection, preservation, and repair of fortifications and other works of defence, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, the same to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War; also, the following for armament of fortifications, namely: For the armament of sea coast fortifications, including heavy guns and howitzers for flank defence, carriages, projectiles, fuses, powder, and implements, their trial and proof, and all necessary expenses incident thereto, and for Gatling or other machine guns, \$125,000.

For torpedoes for harbor defence, and preservation of the same, and for torpedo experiments in their application to harbor and land defence, and for instruction of engineer battalions in their preparation and application, \$50,000: Provided, That the money herein appropriated for torpedoes shall only be used in the establishment and maintenance of torpedoes to be operated from shore stations for the destruction of an enemy's vessel approaching the shore or entering the channel and fairways of harbors.

Approved, March 23, 1878.

The following order has been received from the War Department. An appeal has been made to the President as follows:

New York, March 9, 1878.

To His Excellency Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States:

Sir: I most respectfully, but most urgently, renew my oft repeated appeal to have you review my case. I ask it as a matter of long delayed justice to myself. I renew it upon the ground heretofore stated that public justice cannot be satisfied so long as my appeal remains unheard. My sentence is a continuing sentence and made to follow my daily life. For this reason, if for no other, my case is ever within the reach of executive as well as legislative interference. I beg to present copies of papers heretofore presented bearing upon my case, and trust that you will deem it a proper one for your prompt and favorable consideration. If I do not make it plain that great injustice has been done me, then I am sure that you and all others who love truth and justice will be glad that the opportunity for my vindication has not been denied. Very respectfully yours,

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

In order that the President may be fully informed of the facts of the case of Fitz John Porter, late Major-General of Volunteers, and be enabled to act advisedly upon his application for relief in said case, a board is hereby convened by order of the President to examine, in connection with the record of the Court-martial of Gen. Porter, such new evidence relating to the merits of said case as is now on file in the War Department, together with such other evidence as may be presented to said board, and to report with the reasons for their conclusion what action, if any, in their opinion justice requires should be taken on said application by the President. Detail for the board: Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield, Brig.-Gen. A. H. Terry, Col. G. W. Getty, 3d Artillery; Major Asa B. Gardner, recorder. The board will convene at West Point, N. Y., on the 20th day of June, 1878, and is authorized to adjourn from time to time and to sit in such places as may be deemed expedient (G. O. —, April 12, H. Q. A.)

In order to facilitate indexing, the Secretary of War directs that in addition to the present form of brief on the first fold of proceedings of Boards of Survey, the purpose of the examination to be made by the Board be stated, briefly, as in example hereto annexed. (Letter from H. Q. A., April 1, 1878.)

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS

Lieut.-Col. C. H. Tompkins, Chief Q. M. of Dept., will repair, on public duty, to the Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of Mo.; Major M. R. Morgan, Chief Com. of Sub., will repair, on public duty, to the Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of Mo. (S. O. 43, April 8, D. D.)

Capt. A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M., Depot Q. M., New Orleans, La., will proceed to Memphis, Tenn., on business connected with the National Cemetery at that place (S. O. 44, April 8, D. D.)

Major W. A. Rucker, P. D., and Asst. Surg. W. Matthews, M. D., members G. C. M. Camp Blüwell, Cal., March 18 (S. O. 36, March 2, M. D. P.)

His services being no longer required at Fort Wallace, Kas., A. A. Surg. T. A. Davis will return to his proper station—Fort Dodge, Kas.—for duty (S. O. 64, April 9, D. M.)

A. A. Surg. J. A. Wolf is relieved from the duty assigned him by par. 7, S. O. 39, and will return to Fort McKavett, Texas, for duty (S. O. 73, April 4, D. T.)

Capt. A. C. Girard, M. D., G. C. M. Fort Randall, D. T., April 15 (S. O. 41, April 6, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. J. E. Tallon will report to 2d Lieut. W. Crozier, 4th Artillery, for duty with the detachment. On the completion of this duty Lieut. Crozier and A. A. Surg. Tallon will return to their station (S. O. 51, April 2, M. D. P.)

Major W. A. Rucker, P. D., is relieved from duty in Dept. of Cal. in order to comply with par. 8, S. O. 49, H. Q. A. (S. O. 53, April 4, M. D. P.)

Lieut.-Col. S. B. Holabird, Deputy Q. M. Gen., on being relieved of his duties as Chief Q. M. Mil. Div. of Missouri, will report to the Commanding General

Mil. Div. of Pacific for duty as Chief Q. M. of that Division (S. O., April 11, W. D.)

Asst. Surg. J. D. Hall, M. D., member G. C. M. Fort Independence, Mass., April 13 (S. O. 64, April 10, D. E.)

A. Surg. W. E. Waters is relieved from further duty at the Post of San Antonio, and will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty as post surgeon (S. O. 77, April 10, D. T.)

Col. R. Ingalls, A. Q. M. Gen., upon the final adjournment of G. C. M. of which he is a member, is relieved from duty in Mil. Div. of Pacific, and will report to Lieut.-General, commanding Mil. Div. Missouri, to relieve Lieut.-Col. S. B. Holabird, Deputy Q. M. Gen., of his duties as Chief Q. M. of that Division. Colonel W. D. Whipple, A. D. C., and A. A. G., will report to the Lieut.-General, commanding Mil. Div. of Missouri, for duty, to relieve Col. R. C. Drum, A. A. G., May 1, 1878 (S. O., April 10, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. A. C. Bergen will be relieved from duty at Fort Buford, and will proceed to Fort Stevenson, for duty at that station (S. O. 43, April 11, D. D.)

So much of par. 6, S. O. 35, as directs A. A. Surg. H. H. Ruger to proceed from Bismarck to Fort Shaw, is revoked. He will report at Fort A. Lincoln for temporary duty at that post, and, upon the arrival at Bismarck of the detachment of recruits for the companies of the 2d Cavalry in the District of the Yellowstone, will be relieved from Fort A. Lincoln, and will report for duty to the C. O. of detachment of recruits, and proceed with it to its destination. Upon completion of this service, Surg. Ruger will return to his station at Fort Totten (S. O. 43, April 11, D. D.)

A Surg. C. Syer is relieved from duty in Dept. of the East, and will proceed to Philadelphia, Penn., and report by letter to the Surgeon General (S. O., April 16, W. D.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Twenty days, Major J. A. Brodhead, P. D., Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 63, April 6, D. M.)

One month, Asst. Surg. J. K. Corson, Plattsburg Bks., N. Y. (S. O. 63, April 8, D. E.)

Capt. J. G. Butler, Ord. Dept., extended 2 months (S. O., April 15, W. D.)

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Major W. H. Eckels, P. D., will proceed to Lake Charles, Calcasieu Parish, La., paying the troops thereat on muster and pay rolls of Feb. 28, 1878 (S. O. 46, April 10, D. G.)

The following officers will proceed to pay the troops, at the posts and stations hereinafter enumerated, for the month of January and February, 1878: Major J. B. M. Potter, P. D., at Alcatraz Island, Angel island, Benicia Bks., Benicia Arsenal, Cal., and Camps Halleck and McDermitt, Nev.; Major W. A. Rucker, P. D., at Camp Bidwell, Cal.; Major J. R. Roche, P. D., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Point San José, and Camp Gaston, Cal.; Major C. C. Sniffen, P. D., at Fort Klamath, Ore. (S. O. 36, March 2, M. D. P.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Steward W. M. Willey is assigned to temporary duty at Camp Thomas, A. T. (S. O. 32, April 1, D. A.)

Hosp. Steward H. Hale is assigned to duty at Fort Totten (S. O. 42, April 8, D. D.)

Hosp. Steward J. W. Seger will proceed to Fort Concho, Texas, for duty; Hosp. Steward G. W. Pape is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Concho, and will proceed to Fort Brown, Texas, for duty at that post (S. O. 75, April 8, D. T.)

Hosp. Steward W. S. Block, now at Ft. Vancouver, W. T., is assigned to duty at Fort Canby, W. T. (S. O. 31, March 22, D. C.)

Com. Sergt. E. J. Carpenter (recently appointed from 1st Sergeant Co. C, 2d Cavalry) will proceed to Fort Randall, D. T., for duty, to relieve Com. Sergt. A. Siebrecht, who will proceed to Cheyenne Agency, D. T., for duty (S. O., April 13, W. D.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 13, 1878:

Co. F, 10th Cav., from Fort Clark, Tex., to Fort Concho, Tex.
Co. E, 10th Inf., from Fort Richardson, Tex., to Fort Griffin, Tex.
Hdqs. 19th Inf., from Prescott, Ariz., to Fort Whipple, Ariz.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and E. F. H. L. Fort Walla Walla, W. T.; Co. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; A. E. Camp Harney, Or.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.; G. Fort Boise, I. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. H. Wagner, member, and 2d Lieut. C. C. Norton, J. A. of G. C. M. Camp Bidwell, Cal., March 18 (S. O. 36, March 2, M. D. P.)

Furlough.—Two months, Sergt. T. W. Connor, Co. L, Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 31, March 23, D. C.)

2nd CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters and Co. D, K. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh; F. G. H. L. Fort Ellis, M. T.

Detached Service.—Upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, Capt. J. N. Wheeler will report at Fort Snelling, for duty with recruits for the companies of the 2d Cav. stationed at Forts Keogh and Custer (S. O. 43, April 11, D. D.)

2ND CAVALRY, Col. Wash. T. Elliott.—Headquarters, and A. B. F. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.; I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; C. Camp Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; D. Fort Sanders, W. T.; R. L. New Red Cloud Agency, D. T.; H. M. New Spotted Tail Agency, D. T.

Leave Extended.—Capt. A. Moore, further extended three months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., April 16, W. D.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters, and A. D. K. L. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. H. Fort Reno, I. T.; C. Fort Sill, I. T.; I. Camp Supply, I. T.; B. F. Fort Elliott, Tex.; E. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions of April 4, directing Col. R. S. Mackenzie to report at these Hdqrs, are confirmed (S. O. 73, April 4, D. T.)
1st Lieut. D. A. Irwin, member, G. C.-M. Fort Duncan, Tex., April 11 (S. O. 73, April 5, D. T.)

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A. B. H. I. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; C. E. M. Fort McKinney, W. T.; D. Sidney Bks, Neb.; L. Fort McPherson, Neb.; G. E. Camp Brown, W. T.; F. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and C. G. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. M. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; E. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; D. Camp Apache, A. T.; A. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. T. A. Touey is appointed A. D. C. to the Brevet Major-Gen. Comdg. the Dept., to date from the 21st ultimo, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War (G. O. 12, April 1, D. A.)

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. T. A. Touey, A. D. C., will proceed from Tucson to Camp Grant, and to other points in Southern Arizona, on public business (S. O. 33, April 1, D. A.)

Rejoin.—1st Lieut. C. G. Gordon, R. Q. M., will return to his station, Camp Grant, A. T. (S. O. 48, March 28, M. D. P.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. G. H. I. K. L. M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; C. F. Ft. Totten, D. T.; B. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

Nez Perce Campaign.—We publish elsewhere the official report of Gen. Sturgis, of the operations of the troops under his command, during the operations of last fall, against the Nez Perce.

Relieved.—Capt. F. W. Benteen, relieved as member G. C.-M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 36 (S. O. 42, April 8, D. D.)

A Novel Entertainment.—We are indebted to a correspondent for the account of a novel entertainment recently given at Fort A. Lincoln:

A few evenings since the guests who assembled at the hospitable quarters of General Sturgis, the commanding officer of this post, for the ostensible purpose of listening to a concert by the excellent band of the 7th Cavalry, were agreeably surprised by a novel addition to the evening's pleasure. Sometime ago a handsome bay window was annexed to the General's parlor, and the original idea of christening this favorite resort of spoony couples by an elaborate ceremony was conceived, and for Mrs. Sturgis to conceive an idea is to insure its prompt execution. At half past nine o'clock, the folding doors leading from the dining room to the parlor were thrown open and an imposing procession marched forth to the strains of the "wedding march." In the advance went Miss Boyle of Washington, who is visiting Mrs. Sturgis, and Lieut. Ayres of the Ordnance Corps, then followed Miss Ella Sturgis and Dr. Havard, the talented young surgeon at this post, and bringing up the rear in priestly garb, with preternatural solemnity, came Lieut. Nave of the "fighting Seventh." The ladies were elaborately attired in such a way that no masculine pen can paint them, but every one bore testimony that they looked perfectly lovely, and your correspondent is satisfied that every eye was right. They wore white lace veils, except the ladies? Their cavaliers wore in full staff uniform, and the chaplain had his hair powdered and wore a most fetching toilette of clerical black, with an immense choker and a most extensive white cravat.

After making the circuit of the parlor, the party, with the exception of Mr. Nave, who maintained a proper lugubriousness of countenance outside, entered the bay window and seated themselves. The window was handsomely decorated with flowers, and at the rear of it, on a pedestal, stood a beautiful bust of the lovely Mrs. Douman, eldest daughter of General Sturgis; so that the tableau presented to the spectators, while the band was playing the appropriate melody of "Trust her Not," was a very pretty one.

The music ceased and the chaplain stepped forward and addressed the audience in the measured and pompous phraseology of chivalry, stating the intention of the ceremony and introducing the godmothers and godfathers of the bay window as Lady Melissa (Miss Boyle), Lady Saccharissa (Miss Sturgis), Senor Don Quixote de la Mancha Jonathan (Mr. Ayres), and Don Rodrigo Juan de San Sebastian Smith (Dr. Havard), who responded to their knightly names with the profoundest obeisances. He then called upon the gallant knights to swear allegiance to the fair sex everywhere, and especially to honor and protect the ladies, Melissa and Saccharissa. This was accomplished by a series of interrogations and responses, which though couched in the most solemn and pompous language were ridiculous in the extreme. At the last question the knights drew their trenchant blades and responded, "You bet," in clarion tones. Don Rodrigo, though a non-combatant, showed the boys a thing or two about the correct way of drawing a sword, giving them some valuable hints, but causing great fears to be entertained for the personal safety of Lady Saccharissa during the exhibition. The accolade was then administered to the two kneeling knights by their respective ladies, who addressed them in original poetical effusions, to which the knights responded in like sublime doggerel. This part of the ceremony concluded, the knights were decorated with the colors of their ladies, and the chaplain asked what should be the name of the bay window, to which the ladies tunelessly responded by singing, "Cupid's Quiver," while at the same time a scroll was, by some mysterious agency, unfurled from the ceiling of the window, bearing a picture of a very forlorn and emaciated Cupid with a quiver of unused darts, and beneath the Cupid a pair of crossed spoons. The chaplain then announced that certain gentlemen, "renowned as well for their devotion to the fair sex as their valor and prowess upon the field of Mars," had been selected for admission to the order of Knights of Cupid's Quiver, and in succession the bachelor officers of the post, Capt. French and Baker, Lieut. Varnum, Hare, Galloway, Nicholson, French and Scott, McCormick, Ingalls, Mann and Baldwin, were called forward and dubbed by the ladies as their knights, and presented with a spoon, the badge of the order. The knightly names bestowed upon the candidates generally contained some hit at personal peculiarity or official position as "Count Imperioso," "Duke Mulesimo de Sawmille," "Prince of Yada," "Count Lack Mustachio," "Lord Moonshine," "Viscount Lackadaisical," etc. The reverend and venerable chaplain had by this time, notwithstanding his cloth, been pierced by a couple of the arrows of the heart-hungry Cupid aforesaid, and prostrating himself before the ladies, he begged that he too might be admitted into the ancient and most holy order of Cupid's Quiver. The fair Lady Melissa, in a neat couplet, indicated her more than willingness to receive him, but the lovely Lady Saccharissa had steeled her heart to the appeal of the unfortunate priest, and he was dismissed with the following bee in his bonnet:

Nave by name without the K,
But king in heart as all do say,
Ere the darkness yield to morn,
Knight I dub thee—in a horn;

and he retired while the band struck up, "The girl I left behind me."

A delicious sapper was then served, and all who tasted the contents of a certain large bowl, admitted that it is well for the advocates of teetotalism, that every lady does not brew so perfect a punch as Mrs. Sturgis. The whole affair, both in the originality of its conception and in the spirit with which the idea was carried out, was a grand success.

9TH CAVALRY, Col. J. L. Gregg.—Headquarters and E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; C. D. I. L. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. K. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; F. San Diego, Cal.

Detached Service.—Capt. E. G. Fechet, 1st Lieut. J. H. Mahnen, Adjt., G. F. Foote, Q. M., R. A. Williams, 2d Lieut. J. I. Kane, members, and 2d Lieut. J. W. Pinder, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Ringgold Bks, Tex., April 15 (S. O. 74, April 6, D. T.)

1st Lieut. J. D. Stevenson will report to the Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service, St. Louis Bks, Mo., for duty in conducting a detachment of recruits to Light Bat. L, 2d Art. (S. O., April 16, W. D.)

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; D. E. I. K. M. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. F. L. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. G. I. Fort Sill, I. T.; H. E. Fort Davis, Tex.; J. Fort Stockton, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; C. Fort McVest, Tex.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. C. E. Nordstrom, now in San Antonio, will proceed to Fort Concho, Tex., for duty (S. O. 75, April 8, D. T.)

Detached Service.—Capt. C. D. Viele, 1st Lieut. W. H. Beck, members, G. C.-M. Fort McKavett, Tex., April 13 (S. O. 76, April 9, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—Six months, 1st Lieut. R. H. Pratt (S. O., April 15, W. D.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. R. H. Pratt is relieved from the special duty assigned him, in connection with Indian prisoners, in S. O. 88, May 11, 1875, W. D., to take effect upon his arrival with a detachment of said prisoners at Indianapolis, Ind. (S. O., April 15, W. D.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; D. L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.

Detached Service.—Capt. A. M. Randol, J. P. Sanger, 1st Lieut. E. Van A. Andrus, 2d Lieut. T. C. Patterson, A. Slaker, members, and 1st Lieut. R. H. Patterson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Independence, Mass., April 13 (S. O. 64, April 10, D. E.)

1st Lieut. A. H. Merrill, member, G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., April 15 (S. O. 64, April 10, D. E.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. F. G. L. San Antonio, Tex.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; I. Washington, D. C.; B. Fort Foote, Md.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. E. Eastman, 2d Lieut. V. H. Bridgman, members, G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., April 15 (S. O. 64, April 10, D. E.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Ft. Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Detached Service.—Capt. G. F. Barstow, member, G. C.-M. Fort Independence, Mass., April 13 (S. O. 64, April 10, D. E.)

1st Lieut. A. G. Verplanck, 2d Lieut. C. W. Foster, members, G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., April 15 (S. O. 64, April 10, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, Capt. J. G. Turnbull, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 64, April 10, D. E.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, B. C. E. L. Presidio, Cal.; H. E. Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; D. G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Ft. San Jose, Cal.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. W. M. Medcalf, Co. L, is temporarily assigned to duty with Co. K (S. O. 51, April 2, M. D. P.)

2d Lieut. W. Crozier will conduct to the Dept. of Columbia 11 recruits for the 4th Art., 48 for the 2d Inf., 25 for the 21st Inf., and all Artillery men for Cos. in Dept. of Columbia, all Cavalry men for Cos. at Forts Walla Walla and Colville, W. T., all 2d Inf. men, and 21st Inf. men for Cos. at Forts Vancouver and Townsend, W. T., by the steamer *City of Chester*, leaving for Portland on April 11 (S. O. 51, April 2, M. D. P.)

Capt. R. Lodor, 2d Lieut. C. Deems, members, G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., April 15 (S. O. 64, April 10, D. E.)

Relieved.—Col. W. H. French, from duty as member G. C.-M. by par. 5, S. O. 45 (S. O. 50, April 1, M. D. P.)

To Join.—1st Lieut. P. Leary, Jr., will proceed to join his station at Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 50, April 1, M. D. P.)

Transfers.—The following transfers in the 4th Art. are announced, to take effect May 1, 1878: 2d Lieut. O. B. Mitcham from Bat. K to L; 2d Lieut. W. M. Medcalf from Bat. L to K (S. O., April 15, W. D.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Fort Brooke, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. C. Morris, 2d Lieut. J. P. Jefferson, members, and 1st Lieut. B. K. Roberts, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., April 15 (S. O. 64, April 10, D. E.)

Funeral.—The Charleston, S. C., *Journal of Commerce* informs us that the funeral of Sergeant Henry Myers, a native of Philadelphia and a member of Bat. F, 5th Art., stationed at the Citadel, took place on Saturday afternoon and was largely attended, the band and detachments from Batteries E, F and I forming part of the procession, followed by General Hunt, Captain Brewerton and all the officers at this post, four carriages containing the relatives and friends of the deceased bringing up the rear. Rev. Mr. Jackson, of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, read the service. The remains were interred at the Soldiers'

Cemetery, at Florence. The *Journal* adds: "Sergeant Myers made many friends while in Charleston, and a drill master, during his hours off duty of some of the volunteer artillery companies, rendered them invaluable service. Out of respect for his memory the flag at the Citadel was at half mast Friday and Saturday, and a number of the officers of the 4th Brigade, in citizens dress, attended the services at the church. The funeral was the largest that has taken place in Charleston for years."

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Lower Brule Agency; H. K. Fort Sully, D. T.; D. F. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. R. H. Olney, F. Walker, 1st Lieut. D. F. Callinan, R. G. Heiner, F. E. Pierce, R. Q. M., 2d Lieut. D. M. Scott, J. J. O'Connell, L. Wilhelmi, H. G. Squiers, members, and 1st Lieut. A. Smith, Adjt., J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Randall, D. T., April 15 (S. O. 41, April 6, D. D.)

2d Lieut. L. Wilhelmi, now at Fort Randall, will report to the C. O. Lower Brule Agency, for temporary duty with Co. G (S. O. 43, April 11, D. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and B. D. F. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; C. K. Mt. Idaho, I. T.; E. Fort Colville, W. T.; A. G. H. I. Coeur d'Alene Lake, I. T.

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. C. E. F. K. Helena, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.; G. Camp Baker, M. T.

Leave Extended.—Col. De L. Floyd-Jones, eleven months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., April 11, W. D.)

Railroad Accident.—On the night of April 8 there was a peculiar accident on the Union Pacific Railroad, near Bismarck. The sleeping car attached to the regular express jumped the track and turned over on its side. A gentleman named Mr. Wilson, a resident of Minnesota, was severely injured, and Lieut. Walker of Fort Lincoln and Lieut. Bailey of General Miles's staff were slightly hurt. There were on the train at the time recruits for the 3d Infantry, but none of them were injured.

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; C. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; D. Omaha Bks, Neb.; B. E. I. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; H. Camp Stambaugh; F. Fort Sanders, W. T.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. G. N. Chase, seven days (S. O. 31, April 6, D. P.)

1st Lieut. G. O. Webster, further extended fourteen days (S. O., April 13, W. D.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh, M. T.

The Germain Girls.—"Justice" writes to the *Pioneer Press* to say "that Colonel Neill, no more than General Custer, had anything to do with the rescue of the Germain girls, nor was their rescue brought about by efforts on his part; both were hundreds of miles from the field of operations. The credit is due to the gallant engagement of Captain Frank D. Baldwin and to the energy and persistence of General Miles and the officers and soldiers under his command, who for several months never left the field, and by constant moving and harassing the hostile Indians until broken down in material of every kind, starved and naked, they were glad to accept any terms."

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and E. F. G. I. Ft. Buford, D. T.; A. Fort Rice, D. T.; B. Ft. Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.; C. Glendive, M. T.; D. Fort Peck, M. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. P. Schindler, member, G. C.-M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 36 (S. O. 42, April 8, D. D.)

An Indian Alliance.—The following is an extract from a letter which was recently received by a gentleman of New York from his son, who is an officer of the 6th Infantry:

Fort Buford, D. T., March 30, 1878.

Since my return I have suffered exceedingly with rheumatism and inflamed eyes, so that what little writing I have been able to do has been of a purely official nature. I had an exceedingly pleasant trip to Fort Peck, making the march of 125 miles in seven days. The weather continued very pleasant until Thursday, March 7, when we were met (on the return march) by a furious storm of wind and snow from the northeast. We pushed on, however, until noon of Saturday, the 9th, when, making an unoccupied "rancho," or "shack," as they term it in this section of country, within thirty-two miles of here, I halted, finding shelter for my men, and by forming a semi-circular line of my seven wagons on the north side of the building I made a partial shelter for the animals. Having sent a courier through to Buford on foot for additional supplies of subsistence and forage I resumed my journey on Monday, the 11th, meeting my relief at noon that day. I have never in all my life been exposed to such fierce wind and snow as we had on Saturday, the 9th, during which I had my seven wagons to cross a stream known as Big Muddy Creek, a task which consumed three hours, during which time several of my men and all the animals were thoroughly wet and chilled. Had we not found shelter at the rancho, only 600 yards from the creek, some of the men might have perished from the cold. We reached home, however, without serious accident, on the morning of the 13th, after enduring five days of almost incessant snow and wind.

While out on my trip, having passed the Yanktonnais Agency at Wolf Point, I ascertained that there are now collected, to the north of the boundary line, from twelve to seventeen hundred lodges of hostile Sioux and Nez Perce Indians, who are in an almost starving condition, subsisting chiefly on horseflesh; Sitting Bull, with some twelve lodges of his own immediate family, had left the main camp and gone to Cypress Hills. There seems to be no doubt that an effort is being made among these people to form an offensive alliance with the Piegiens, Crows, Upper Assiniboines, Gros Ventres of the Prairie, Nez Perces and Crees, with a view to committing depredations on the settlements or a general war against our Government and people. Should such an alliance be formed it would prove the most formidable Indian outbreak the Government has had to deal with for years. The little garrison at Fort Peck, consisting now of three officers and eighty enlisted men, may be placed in great jeopardy a few weeks hence, particularly as they now have two Indian prisoners there, who, without knowing where they were, stumbled upon Peck, in broad

daylight; a third man of the party made his escape during the first night of his captivity. The party of seventy lodges to which these three men belonged was travelling from Spotted Tail Agency to join Sitting Bull and seemed to know nothing of the country in which they were.

The ice left the Missouri River here last week as quietly as it formed last November. No rise in the river of any consequence has occurred yet. Our steamboats from below will be none the earlier for this early break up, unless a rise should come soon, but not expected till the snow melts on the "Rockies."

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. C. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; G. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. Chance, 17th Inf., and 2d Lieut. C. A. Worden, 7th Inf., are placed on duty with detachment of recruits now at Fort Snelling for the 7th Inf., going by rail to Bismarck, thence by steamer to Benton, and from that place it will march to Fort Shaw. Upon the completion of this service, Lieut. Chance will rejoin his proper station, and Lieut. Worden will report for duty with his company (S. O. 40, April 6, D. D.).

Relieved.—2d Lieut. C. A. Worden, from duty as Act. Engr. Officer Dist. of Montana (S. O. 43, April 11, D. D.).

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Angel Island, Cal.; F. Camp Mojave, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; K. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. G. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. San Diego, Cal.; I. C. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. P. H. Ray, to apply for extension of six months (S. O. 33, April 3, D. A.).

Furlough.—The C. O. Camp Thomas, A. T., will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to 1st Sergt. P. Heck, Co. D (S. O. 33, April 3, D. A.).

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B. G. H. I. Omaha Barrack, Neb.; K. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; A. F. Fort McPherson, Neb.; C. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; D. Sidney Bks, Neb.; E. Fort Sanders, W. T.

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E. Fort Griffin, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. W. Paulding, member, and 1st Lieut. J. T. Kirkman, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Clark, Tex., April 8 (S. O. 72, April 4, D. T.).

Rejoin.—Capt. N. Prime, 1st Lieut. G. Barrett, Q. M., 2d Lieut. S. Y. Seyburn, T. J. Clay, H. Kirby, members, and 1st Lieut. C. L. Davis, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort McKavett, Tex., April 13 (S. O. 76, April 9, D. T.).

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A. D. E. G. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; H. Fort Custer, M. T.; B. C. F. Post No. 2, M. T.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. G. G. Lott, Adjt., Cheyenne Agency, D. T., one month (S. O. 32, April 13, D. M.).

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. Fort Whipple, A. T.; C. D. F. Angel Island, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; I. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Halleck, Nev.; B. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.

Change of Station.—The Hdqrs. and Band of the 12th Inf., having arrived in this Dept., are assigned to station at Fort Whipple, A. T. (S. O. 31, March 27, D. A.).

Detached Service.—Capt. J. M. Norvell, 2d Lieut. F. A. Smith, members, G. C. M. Camp Bidwell, Cal., March 18 (S. O. 36, March 2, M. D. P.).

Capt. J. L. Viven will proceed to Roseville Station, Cal., to receive recruits for Co. B, 1st Cav., and Co. K, 21st Inf., which he will conduct to Ashland via Redding. The C. O. of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will send all enlisted men at his post for companies stationed at Fort Klamath, Ore., to Roseville Station, Cal., there to report to Capt. J. L. Viven, in charge of detachment of recruits for that post (S. O. 51, April 2, M. D. P.).

1st Lieut. G. S. Wilson will proceed to explore Lemhi Valley and the trails leading therefrom to Horse Prairie Creek and the trail to Mount Idaho via the most direct and practicable route (S. O. 52, April 3, M. D. P.).

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Bks, La.; B. F. K. Baton Rouge Bks, La.; C. E. Little Rock Bks, Ark.; G. Mount Vernon, Ala.

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. G. I. Camp Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. H. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K. Fort Haunau.

15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; G. Fort Craig, N. M.; F. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.; C. Fort Bliss, Tex.

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, I. T.; B. D. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. Fort Hayes, Kas.; K. Fort Gibson, I. T.; F. Fort Wallace, Kas.

Leave Extended.—Lieut.-Col. J. Van Voast, Fort Wallace, Kas., fifteen days (S. O. 31, April 9, M. D. M.).

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and B. D. I. Standing Rock Ay., D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; H. Fort Rice, D. T.; A. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.; F. Fort Snelling, Minn.

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. D. E. F. G. K. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga.; H. I. Newport Bks, Ky.; A. Chattanooga, Tenn.

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Ft. Lyon, C. T.; F. G. Ft. Dodge, Kas.; D. Fort Larned, Kas.; C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.; A. B. Camp Supply, I. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of fifteen days, 2d Lieut. C. Gardener, Fort Dodge, Kas. (S. O. 64, April 9, D. M.).

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. San Antonio, Tex.; C. E. F. H. Fort Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. Fletcher, R. M. Taylor, 1st Lieut. A. Wishart, P. Harwood, J. Bannister, 2d

Lieut. F. D. Sharp, members, G. C. M. Fort Clark, Tex., April 8 (S. O. 73, April 4, D. T.).

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and B. D. E. G. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; C. Ft. Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. C. D. H. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; B. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

Leave Extended.—Lieut.-Col. E. S. Otis, seven days (S. O. 65, April 13, D. E.).

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; L. Fort Dodge, Kas.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. J. B. Lockwood will proceed from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Fort Gibson, Ind. T., for duty (S. O. 65, April 10, D. M.).

Rejoin.—Major A. J. Dallas will return to his proper station (S. O. April 15, W. D.).

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and B. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.; A. Fort Clark, Tex.; D. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. C. C. Hood, 1st Lieut. E. Donovan, H. Dodt, Adjt., B. M. Custer, Q. M., 2d Lieut. C. J. Crane, J. J. Brereton, members, and 2d Lieut. F. H. Mills, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Duncan, Tex., April 11 (S. O. 73, April 5, D. T.).

Capt. L. Johnson and J. N. Morgan, members, G. C. M. Ringgold Bks, Tex., April 15 (S. O. 74, April 6, D. T.).

The telegraphic instructions of the 8th Inst., directing 1st Lieut. H. Dodt, Adjt., to proceed at once to San Antonio, as a witness before G. C. M. in the case of 1st Lieut. M. W. Saxton, are confirmed (S. O. 76, April 9, D. T.).

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. E. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. San Felipe, Tex.; G. K. Ft. Concho, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. M. L. Courtney will assume command of detachment now at San Antonio to conduct horses of the 10th Cav. to Fort Concho, Tex. Upon completion of this duty Capt. Courtney will proceed to Fort Davis, Tex., his proper station, for duty (S. O. 74, April 6, D. T.).

Rejoin.—Capt. J. W. French will return with his escort and certain transportation to his post (S. O. 76, April 9, D. T.).

Officers Registered.—At Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Atlantic, April 16: 1st Lieut. Rufus P. Brown, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles Braden, 7th Cav.; Capt. R. H. Jackson, 1st Art.; Asst. Surg. P. Moffatt, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. D. H. Kelton, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. M. Gore, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. L. Fowler, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. J. R. McAuliff, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. J. C. Bush, 5th Art.; Capt. Arthur Morris, 4th Art.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—The Senate in executive session, April 17, confirmed the following appointments and promotions:

Lieut.-Col. Washington L. Elliott, of the 1st Cavalry, to be Colonel of the 3d Cavalry, vice Devin, deceased.

Major James W. Forsyth, of the 10th Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Cavalry, vice Elliott, promoted.

Capt. Anson Mills, of the 3d Cavalry, to be Major in the 10th Cavalry, vice Forsyth, promoted.

First Lieut. John B. Johnson, of the 3d Cavalry, to be Captain in the same regiment, vice Mills, promoted.

John A. Darling, late Captain in the 2d Artillery, to be Captain of Artillery, with his former rank and date of commission from Dec. 9, 1867, under special act of Congress of April 8, 1878.

First Lieut. Edgar W. Bass, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy, West Point.

Thos. C. H. Smith, to be Paymaster, with the rank of Major.

MILITARY ACADEMY.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following named officers will be relieved from duty at the Military Academy, West Point, New York, August 28, 1878: Major Asa B. Gardner, Judge-Advocate; Surgeon B. J. D. Irwin; Captain O. H. Ernst, Corps of Engrs.; Captain C. W. Raymond, Corps of Engrs.; 1st Lieutenant C. F. Paley, Corps of Engrs.; 1st Lieut. A. H. Russell, Ord. Dept.; 1st Lieut. A. E. Wood, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. G. B. Davis, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. C. A. Postley, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. W. S. Wyatt, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Wallace Mott, 8th Inf.; Capt. R. H. Hall, 10th Inf., will be relieved Nov. 1, 1878; Surg. Irwin will report by letter to the Surg. Gen.; the Engineer officers relieved will report by letter to the Chief of Engineers; Lieut. Russell will report by letter to the Chief of Ordnance; the regimental officers relieved will join their respective commands; Major Gardner, on being relieved, will report for duty to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota, relieving Major Thomas F. Barr, J. A., who will report for duty to the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of Atlantic (S. O. April 13, W. D.).

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following named officers will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of West Point for duty at the Military Academy, August 28, 1878: Major G. N. Lieber, J. A.; Surg. C. T. Alexander; Capt. C. J. Allen, Corps of Engrs.; 1st Lieut. Eric Bergland, Corps of Engrs.; 1st Lieut. James Rockwell, Jr., Ord. Dept.; 1st Lieut. C. C. Morrison, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Robert Hanna, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. J. T. Honeycutt, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. J. P. Wisser, 1st Art.; Lieut. Morrison will be relieved from duty upon Explorations and Surveys west of the

100th meridian in time to enable him to comply with this order (S. O. April 13, W. D.).

So much of S. O. 79, April 13, 1878, from this office, as relates to Capt. C. W. Raymond and C. J. Allen, Corps of Engineers, is revoked, it being the purpose to assign the former officer as Instructor of Practical Military Engineering, etc. (S. O. April 16, W. D.).

RIFLE PRACTICE IN THE ARMY.

BATTALION OF ENGINEERS.—Summary of target practice of Company C, Battalion of Engineers, Captain Wm. R. Livermore, during the past season:

Target, tactical; number of men who fired, 43.			
100 yards, 450 balls, 390 hits, 86.37 per cent.			
150 " " " 316 " 73.45 "			
200 " " " 330 " 74.41 "			
250 " " " 349 " 81.16 "			
300 " " " 313 " 72.79 "			
350 " " " 346 " 80.93 "			
400 " " " 339 " 78.83 "			
450 " " " 315 balls, 170 " 79.06 "			
500 " " " 153 " 70.69 "			
Totals, 3,440 balls fired, 2,687 hits, 78.11 per cent.			
Target, "Creedmoor;" number of men who fired, 43.			
100 yards; score, 1599; h. p. s., 2150; 78. per cent.			
150 " " " 1336 " 61.67 "			
200 " " " 1318 " 61.30 "			
250 " " " 1187 " 55.20 "			
300 " " " 1068 " 49.67 "			
350 " " " 1142 " 53.11 "			
400 " " " 1097 " 51.02 "			
450 " " " 509 " 1075 47.35 "			
500 " " " 472 " 43.90 "			
Totals, score, 9628; highest possible score, 17200; per ct., 55.97.			

PRIZES FOR TARGET PRACTICE.—With a view to stimulate individual exertion throughout the Army, a correspondent suggests that each enlisted man of the Regular Army fire, say, five rounds of ball cartridge per week throughout the year, at Creedmoor targets, and, according to their rules, at from 100 yards to 1,000 yards; that records be kept the same as now, the best shot in each regiment of cavalry, artillery and infantry to receive a gold or silver medal, and a set of cross muskets, worked in gold, to be worn on the right forearm of the dress coat. The best shots of each company throughout the year to receive a set of cross muskets, worked in worsted, to be worn on right forearm of dress coat; these men to be classed as marksmen. "Throughout all European armies," he adds, "and especially that of England (in which I have served) rifle practice is in a high state of efficiency, through the liberal money prizes which that Government allows (an appropriation for that purpose being made), and the great care of providing trained instructors from Hythe. I think something of the kind may be done in our Army." We commend this excellent suggestion to consideration. Certainly this important branch of military education should receive every possible encouragement.

CONGRESS.

THE bill (S. 824), establishing the rank of brigadier-general for the inspector-general, has been amended to provide that this shall not authorize any increase in the number or rank of the other officers of the Department.

A bill before Congress (S. 1050), amends section 177 R. S., to provide that in the case of the death, resignation, absence or sickness of the head of any Department, the next ranking officer shall temporarily fill his place, questions of salary to be decided by salary or where salaries are equal by priority of appointment. The chief of any bureau or officer of a Department whose appointment is not vested in the head of a Department in like case, shall be succeeded by his deputy, chief, or such other officer as he shall designate.

H. Res. 153, authorizes the Secretary of War to issue arms that are no longer issued to the Army to the States, upon the requisitions of the governors, with ammunition not to exceed fifty ball cartridges for each arm.

Resolutions have passed the Senate calling for "the record of proceedings of trial by Court-martial of Captain Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. N., on charges of cruelty to seamen, with the proceedings taken thereon; also any subsequent orders for the employment of said Gherardi and the nature of such employment; also any correspondence between the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting on the subject of such orders and employment." Also for "copies of the proceedings of the various boards convened for the examination of Captain Somerville Nicholson and Captain William N. Jeffers for promotion, and the various orders convening said board and orders setting aside or approving their proceedings, and any other papers connected with the subject."

Mr. Cox, of New York, has introduced in the House a bill to prevent the desecration of the United States flag. It provides that any person who shall disgrace the national flag, either by printing thereon or attaching to the same any advertisement for public display, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the United States District Court shall be fined not exceeding \$50 or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, at the discretion of the court.

On the 17th of April the Senate passed the bill concerning appointments to the Naval Academy, with amendments. As finally passed, it is as follows:

"That section 1513 of the Revised Statutes shall hereafter read as follows: Section 1513. There shall be allowed in said Academy one cadet midshipman for every Member or Delegate of the House of Representatives, one for the District of Columbia, and ten appointed at large: Provided, however, there shall not be at any time more in said Academy appointed at large than ten; but the provisions of this section shall not be construed to apply to cadet midshipmen appointed at large now in said Academy.

"Section 1523 is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Sec. 1523. Cadet engineers shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy. They shall not at any time exceed twenty-five in number; and no persons

other than midshipmen shall be eligible for appointment unless they shall first produce satisfactory evidence of mechanical skill and proficiency, and shall have passed an examination as to their mental and physical qualifications. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to apply to cadet engineers now in the Naval Academy.

"Section 1506 is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Sec. 1506. Any officer of the Navy may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be advanced, not exceeding thirty numbers in rank, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle, or extraordinary heroism; and the rank of officers shall not be changed except in accordance with the provisions of existing law, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

In the course of the debate it was explained that the bill originated in the action of the Senate in limiting the cadets at large in the Military Academy to ten. Senator Maxcy said: "The whole of it is in the interest of economy, and is true friendship to both the Army and the Navy, because unless something is done there will be a blow struck that will be far more severe than this."

The House bill (H. R. 4245) to place Gen. Shields on the retired list, was loaded down by the Senate with an amendment, adding to the retired list of the Army the following distinguished officers of the late war, with the full rank held by each, respectively, at the date he resigned or was mustered out of the service, with the pay and emoluments to which officers of such rank upon the retired list are entitled by law: Lieutenant-General Ulysses S. Grant, Major-Generals John A. Dix, George B. McClellan, Nathaniel P. Banks, Benjamin F. Butler, Ambrose E. Burnside, William S. Koseencranz, Franz Sigel, John A. Logan, Lewis Wallace, Stephen A. Hurlbut, W. B. Franklin, Henry W. Stocum, C. C. Washburne, Carl Schurz, Alfred Pleasanton, Wm. F. Smith, Jas. B. Steedman, G. M. Dodge, J. D. Cox, R. J. Oglesby, J. A. Garfield, Robert C. Schenck, John C. Fremont, John A. McClernand, Brigadier-Generals James Shields, Alpheus S. Williams, Charles Devens, William W. Averill, Clinton B. Fiske, William Vandever, Ralph P. Bickland, John McNeil, John M. Thayer, Halbert E. Paine, Thomas Ewing, Alexander Shaler, Judson K. Patrick, John M. Corse, Edward M. McCook, John F. Hartranft, Joshua L. Chamberlain, Joseph R. Hawley and Edward F. Noyes.

A report in relation to the labor of troops in the Military Division of the Missouri has been received by the House from the Secretary of War. The House has passed the following bills: H. R. 3731, granting a pension to the widow of Major John B. Scott, late U. S. A.; H. R. 3596, granting a pension to the widow of Surg. David S. Edwards, late U. S. N.; H. R. 3769 and 3776, granting increase of pension to widow of Capt. John Gallagher, late U. S. N., and widow of 1st Lieut. McTeggart, late 17th Inf.; H. R. 4243, for the restoration of Geo. A. Armes to the rank of Captain.

Senator Burnside's bill to abolish the color line in the Army was postponed indefinitely; yeas 38, nays 17. As finally rejected it was as follows:

S. 178. That sections 1104 and 1108 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same are hereby, repealed. That nothing in the above act shall be so construed that the 9th and 10th Cavalry, 24th and 25th Infantry, are not part of the United States Army. And hereafter colored men shall have full right to enlist in all the arms of the Service.

The bill for the relief of Lieut. Thos. Blair, 15th Inf., H. R. 4005, has been favorably reported.

We continue the list of bills introduced.

S. 367. That the rank and retired pay of Chief Medical Purveyor Richard S. Satterlee and Assistant Medical Purveyor Charles McDougal, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be the retired rank and pay, and from the same date now allowed by law, for the grade of chief medical purveyor and four senior surgeons, as fixed by the acts of June 23, 1874, and June 26, 1876.

S. 368. To provide for a Code of Army Regulations.

S. 973. To place Charles O. Allibone, Lieutenant U. S. N., in his proper position on the Navy Register, next below Lieutenant H. Milton Perkins.

S. 976. Relieves Thos. J. Wood from the operation of the Crawford Act, and restores him to the retired list as major-general.

S. 1056. That all retired officers of the Army whose rank was affected by the provisions of the Crawford act, shall hereafter be borne on the retired list of the Army, and paid with the rank held by each prior and until the passage of the aforesaid act; *Provided*, That no back pay, or claim for back pay, shall accrue by any provisions of this act.

S. 1057. That the promotion of commissioned officers shall be linear through all grades up to and including the grade of colonel of cavalry, artillery, and infantry of the Army, and not by regiments; *Provided*, That in case of a voluntary transfer of an officer from one arm of the Service to another to a position below his linear rank, he shall thereafter be entitled to such promotion, and such only as pertains to the position thus accepted by him. That the subalterns of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, promoted from second lieutenants to first lieutenants, and from first lieutenants to captains, during each half year, shall be assigned, by the Secretary of War, on or before the next succeeding first day of January and July of each year, to such vacancies as may have occurred in the grades to which they shall have been promoted in their arms of the Service during that period, and in such manner as shall incur least expense for transportation; *Provided*, That each and every officer so assigned shall retain the rank to which he is entitled.

H. R. 3815. To establish a system of life insurance for the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.

H. R. 3894. Granting same bounties to soldiers who enlisted out of prison, for service in the Army, as were paid to those who enlisted otherwise.

H. R. 3896. Transfers Captain Egbert Thompson from the retired list to his original position on the active list of the Navy.

H. R. 4004. That hereafter all appointments to the grade of assistant engineer in the Navy shall be made from the grade of cadet engineers, subject to the prescribed examination.

H. R. 4005. Allow Lieut. Thos. Blair, 15th Infantry, \$1,886.04 stolen at Fort Bayard, N. M., in August, 1877.

H. R. 4006. That the monthly pay of the following named enlisted men of the Army shall, during their first term of enlistment, be as follows, with the contingent additions thereto provided by law: A sergeant-major of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, \$30; a quartermaster-sergeant of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, \$27; a first sergeant of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, \$25; a sergeant of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, \$20; a corporal of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, \$16.

H. R. 4007. Appropriates \$100,000 for two military posts in Texas, one on Peace River and one at or near Double Mountain.

H. R. 4007. Extends for two years from passage of act, time for filing claims under act of March 1, 1869, for relief of drafted

men, and orders Secretary of War to refund the amount of compensation money (not exceeding \$300), paid by a drafted man who within one year furnished a substitute.

H. R. 4001. "To enforce, by appropriate legislation, the will of the people in regard to the disabled soldiers of the late war." Provides that whoever shall wilfully violate or set at naught any of the provisions of section 1754 R. S. (which directs that disabled sailors and soldiers have preference for civil appointments), shall be punished by a fine not less than \$100 nor exceeding \$5,000, and by imprisonment not less than one month nor exceeding two years.

H. R. 4105. Extends provisions of an act entitled "an act to increase pensions in certain cases," approved June 18, 1874, to all persons who are now, or were at the time of the passage of said act, entitled to pensions under existing laws, and who have lost an arm below the elbow, or so near the elbow, or a leg below the knee, or so near the knee, as to destroy the use of the elbow or knee-joint; and such persons shall be rated in the second class, and shall receive a pension of \$31 per month.

H. R. 4108. Allows Norman Ward \$113,942.65 in full for all work and labor done, materials furnished and supplied to, and for all damages and losses sustained by breaches of contracts with, and on the part of, the United States, during the war and hitherto.

H. R. 4127. Appropriates \$5,000 to establish weather observation stations of the Signal Service at important business centres in North Carolina, under the direction and supervision of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

H. R. 4203. That hereafter all appointments to the grade of assistant engineer in the Navy shall be made from the grade of cadet engineer, subject to the prescribed examination.

H. R. 4213. That officers on the retired list of the Army shall be entitled to promotion, as their several dates upon the active list are promoted, in the same manner and to the same grades as they would have held if they had remained upon the active list; but such promotion shall not entitle them to any pay beyond that to which they were entitled when retired, unless placed on active duty by order of the President, when they shall receive the full pay of their respective grades.

GEN. JOE HOOKER is one of the lions of Stewart's Garden City, L. I., where he has purchased property.

COLONEL HENRY S. OLCOFF, in an article in the Philadelphia Weekly Times, says that during the war vast frauds were perpetrated in that city. Things were bad enough in New York, but, if anything, worse at Philadelphia. Discovered by the Navy Department for examination four cases of thirty-two-ounce sheathing copper that he had bought in good faith of a responsible firm, but which was of the kind rolled at the Washington Navy-yard. The copper was easily traced back to the keeper of a sailor's boarding house, a man of bad reputation, and from him discovery went on widening till thirty other persons were arrested for being concerned in the transaction, viz., the Naval Constructor, first assistant engineer, timber inspector, master plumber, calker, joiner, blacksmith, laborer and painter, the clerk of the yard, his chief clerk and check clerk, three clerks of the storekeeper, the master calker's clerk, a quartermaster laborer, a quartermaster joiner, two quartermaster plumbers, four receivers of stolen property, six contractors and one purser's steward. Large recoveries of stolen copper, pitch, rosin and other public property were made. Some 1,500 barrels of naval stores had been carted out of the Navy-yard in broad daylight, and to say nothing of copper bath-tubs, brass filings and other smaller things, the thieves had removed a steam engine bodily and sold it to a junk dealer.

THE Department of State has received from the United States Consul at Jerusalem, an account of a recent visit of General Grant and his party to that place. Consul Wilson lays stress on the many official attentions shown to the distinguished visitor by the foreign consular body and the native authorities. He was met at Kolorah, five miles from Jerusalem, by the dragomans and guards of the several consulates of the Greek patriarch and of the Pasha of Palestine, and by a company of cavalry, and was welcomed into the city with military honors. The Pasha's military band of music was in attendance upon him daily, and during the time of his stay he received every mark of consideration from the Pasha and the local consuls, and the dignitaries of the Greek and Armenian churches. On Gen. Grant's arrival at Smyrna, Feb. 22, one of the Sultan's aides de camp immediately conveyed the congratulations of his Majesty upon the General's arrival in Turkey, and his regret that the sad condition of affairs prevented the General's receiving such honors as Turkey would only be too glad to accord to one who, as President of the United States, had always been a friend of the Ottoman Government. At a private interview, the Sultan repeated his regret that the condition of Turkey prevented his making Gen. Grant his special guest and giving him a review of troops and a palace. He asked the General to accept as a souvenir of the visit one of his best Arab horses. This the General would have declined; but an intimation that the refusal might be misunderstood led to an acceptance. A grand dinner was given to the General at the War Office, where he had an interesting conversation with Mehemet Ali Pasha, who declared that if he had shown as much firmness in the resistance of evil and injudicious counsels and orders as General Grant had shown in resisting the interference of the Lincoln Cabinet during the war, he might have thrown the Russians into the Danube. To this suggestion the General responded by one of the brilliant flashes of silence for which he is renowned. Another incident of the General's stay was a cordial invitation from the Commander of the Russian Army to pay him a visit at San Stefano. This was a sore temptation, but being the guest of the Turk the General felt constrained to decline it. The correspondent of the London Times, which reports these facts, says: "Throughout the journey Gen. Grant has received royal honors. On board the *Vandalia*, whenever he leaves on official visits, the yards are manned and 21 guns are fired. The General himself has endeavored, as far as possible, to avoid these special honors, and has only accepted them when their rejection would have been ungracious; but, of course, when every official of the American Government is under orders to lie in wait for the General and do honor to him, these compliments become a part, and it is to be feared an exacting part, of his journey. The General's many friends in England will be glad to know that, although his reception there was from royal—as, in fact, simply such honor as is paid to men of eminence—he considers his memories of England as the pleasantest of his trip. 'If I were not an American,' he is reported to have said, 'I would be an Englishman. And if I did not live in America, I would live in England.'"

LAST summer great excitement was occasioned by the discovery at Kertch that some of the officers of the Russian garrison had been detected disposing of seven new bronze cannon belonging to one of the batteries. An inquiry led to the disclosure of a wholesale system of embezzlement of Government stores, in which most of the officials of the place were concerned. Two of the least important culprits were convicted, but subsequently pardoned, and one of the prime movers in the conspiracy—an officer who "netted" several thousand pounds by making away with two howitzers and some stores of metal—has been promoted.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'dr-in-Chief
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.
JOHN W. HOGG, Chief Clerk.

BUREAU OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.
YARDS AND DOCKS—Rear-Admiral Jno. C. Howell.
NAVIGATION—Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen.
EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.
ORDNANCE—Commodore Wm. N. Jeffers.
MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Wm. Grier.
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. G. Geo. F. Cutter.
STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor John W. Masby.
FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.
EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral W. E. Le Roy.
ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson.
NORTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Alex. Murray.
SOUTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble.
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore Edw. T. Nichols.
NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.
FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.
NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullany.
NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.
COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS.
Commodore E. R. Colman, Navy-yard, Mare Island.
Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, " Boston, Mass.
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, " New York.
Commodore John C. Feibiger, " Washington, D.C.
Commodore J. Blakey Creighton, " Norfolk, Va.
Commodore Pierce Crosby, " League Island, Penn.
Commodore John Guest, " Portsmouth, N. H.
Captain George E. Belknap, " Pensacola, Fla.
Commodore D. McNeill Fairfax, " New London.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Ossipee* sailed from Pensacola, April 16, for Hampton Roads via Havana.

COL. BROOME, the Commandant of the Marine Barracks at Brooklyn, was on a flying visit to Washington last week.

CAPTAIN GEO. C. REMEY was at the Department to receive his instructions for the contemplated survey of the Amazon.

FROM Porto Grande a correspondent writes, March 19, that the *Guard* will sail for Rio de Janeiro about May 1. The address of letters is care of the American Consul, Rio.

ASST. ENGINEER R. G. DENIG, U. S. N., who was one of the four officers saved from the *Huron*, was married at Sandusky, O., April 11. Cadet Engineer E. T. Warburton, who was also on the *Huron*, serving as groomsmen.

THE nomination of Commodore Masby to be chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, though reported on adversely, was finally confirmed by the Senate April 15 after a spirited struggle.

CAPT. THOS. SCOTT FILLEBROWN, commanding the *Pouchatan*, now anchored at Norfolk, has been on a visit to his family in Washington. Mrs. Fillebrowne, who has been quite ill for some time past, is improving, and there is hope that she may entirely recover her health.

CAPT. WM. B. REMEY, the Judge Advocate of the Naval court-martial, made a flying trip to New Orleans on matters pertaining to the charges against P. A. Paymaster Preston. The trial has been delayed by the illness of the accused.

A WASHINGTON despatch of Wednesday reports that the nomination of George F. Cutter to be Paymaster-General of the Navy, which was confirmed Tuesday, was the next day reconsidered and sent back to the committee from which it was reported.

MR. LUTTRELL has introduced a resolution (H. Res. 147), to allow the Secretary of the Navy to purchase plate iron and other material used in the construction of steam boilers for the Navy, without advertising for bids to furnish the same: *Provided*, That it shall be subjected to the same tests and inspection as now provided for.

A BOARD for the examination of candidates for admission to the grade of cadets in the Revenue Marine Service, will convene at the Treasury Department in Washington city on the 6th May. Captain J. H. Merriman will be the President, and Captains John A. Henriques and George W. Moore members of the board.

CAPTAIN WM. K. MAYO has been ordered to command the *Hartford*, the third or fourth captain to whom this fine vessel has been offered. The list is not yet exhausted, in case the captain has not sufficiently recovered by his visit to Florida, to go on duty, and the question arises, "Who next?"

It is now strongly hinted that there will be no Navy Register published this fiscal year, and that it will not be forthcoming until July. The appropriation for printing about one half of what the Service requires, is exhausted, and unless the deficiency is made up there can be no more printing until after the 1st of July. A full, instead of a small Register, will probably be out about Aug. 1.

THE Court of Inquiry recently convened at Norfolk by Rear-Admiral Trenchard, in pursuance of the Department's orders, to investigate complaints and counter complaints made by the medical officers of the *Plymouth* as to the administration of the medical department of the ship, have concluded their duties and transmitted their report to the Department.

SECRETARY THOMPSON left Washington, on Friday morning, April 11th, for a two weeks' visit to his

home in Terre Haute, Indiana. During his absence Rear-Admiral Howell is Acting Secretary. Mr. Thompson does not cease to work during his visit, as he avails himself of the advantages of his country seat to look over matters which he cannot well conduct while being constantly interviewed at the Department.

A BOARD of officers was in session at the Navy Yard, Washington, last week, to consider the claims and hear the counsel of Mrs. Van Cort, who thinks the torpedo appliances on the *Alarm* and *Intrepid* are the inventions of her late husband, and that others have robbed him of the credit and profits thereof. The board was composed of Commander Selfridge, Commander McCormick, Chief Engineer R. L. Harris and Master Machinist Wilson.

PAY DIRECTOR A. W. RUSSELL has been before the Naval Investigating Committee at two or three different times within the last two or three weeks. His testimony is said to have relation to the payments of made for the steamer *Burlington*, while he was on duty at Philadelphia. The *Burlington* is the ferry-boat which was first chartered of Wood, Dialogue and Co., to be used in removing public property from the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island, and subsequently purchased at what is said to have been an exorbitant price.

THE Norfolk *Landmark* says: "The budding trees, fresh green grass, blooming shrubbery and blossoming flowers makes the park a very attractive resort for the many ladies and gentlemen who visit the Navy-yard at this season of the year, and it will be rendered still more pleasant in a few days when Admiral Trenchard's fine brass band gives its serenade every afternoon at 5 o'clock, in compliment to Commodore Creighton."

THE *Powhatan* will soon be ordered to New York. The *Plymouth* will be despatched on a cruise in the West Indies. The *Enterprise* will go the Amazon, and then Norfolk will be desolate. A little consolation will be afforded by the early arrival of the *Omaha* and *Ossipee*. It is difficult for some of the writers of naval items to understand that the *Omaha* has been in commission several years, and that their reports that she is to be assigned to some other station, or to be kept in commission when she arrives, have no foundation.

FROM the Mediterranean Station, it is reported that on Feb. 5th, Rear-Admiral LeRoy transferred his flag from the *Trenton* to the *Alliance* at Smyrna, and proceeded in the latter vessel to Piræus, Greece, the port of Athens, where she arrived on the 8th. The *Marion*, two German corvettes, one Italian, one French and one English gunboat were in port. The *Trenton* arrived at the Piræus 17th March, and the Admiral re-transferred his flag to the *Trenton*. The *Marion* arrived at Smyrna from Greece, 15th March. In April she is going to Beirut and other parts on the coast of Syria. The *Vandalia* had gone to Villefranche.

At a meeting of the Academic Board, U. S. Naval Academy, held April 1, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The Library of the Naval Academy has, from time to time, received from Lieut.-Colonel James H. Jones, of the U. S. Marine Corps, several presents of books, over 160 in all, consisting of many rare and costly volumes, and has also received from the same source, a marble bust of Nelson;

Resolved, That the thanks of the Academic Board are due, and are hereby tendered to Colonel Jones, for his repeated and liberal donations, by which the Library has been enriched, and its value largely increased.

THE Secretary of the Navy, in a communication to the Committee on Appropriations of the House, has made a warm recommendation in favor of improving the New London Naval Station, which is considered one of the most desirable sites we now possess for certain purposes; and it is quite likely that Congress will not, as it has sometimes done, entirely ignore the New London Station in dispensing its appropriations. The State of Connecticut donated the site to the Government with almost an assurance that it should be improved, and after already spending a considerable sum in that direction, it does not seem wise to neglect it.

THE Commissioners appointed under the bill, which provided for the sale of the Government lands adjoining the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to that city for market purposes, have agreed upon a report, which provides that \$2,000 per lot shall be paid for the water front lots and \$1,000 per lot for the balance, making in the aggregate about \$539,000, but with the suggestion that Congress shall decide whether the land formerly used as a street, and which will again be used for the same purpose, equally by the United States and the city of Brooklyn, if the sale is consummated, should not be left out of the calculation as to the number of lots to be paid for, which would reduce the total sum to less than \$500,000. Commodore Shufeldt and J. W. Coe sign the report, which is dissented from by John W. Hunter, the other Commissioner, in so far as the price of lots is concerned, which he thinks should be but \$1,000.

THE *Alaska* completed at the Brooklyn Navy yard on Wednesday, April 17, at midnight, a satisfactory 48 hours trial of her engines. Her engines have been thoroughly overhauled, and she has received four new boilers. Capt. Geo. Brown, Lieut.-Comdr. B. P. Lambertson and Paymaster C. F. Guild reported for duty on the 10th inst., and are superintending the fitting out of the several departments. The *Alaska*

will probably be commissioned April 25. The *Minnesota* is making preparations to go to anchorage in the North River, opposite 33d St., New York; the crew are overhauling her rigging; her decks are being caulked and sundry stores are being taken on board. The torpedo boat *Intrepid* is in dry dock having her bottom cleaned by her crew, and she is having some painting done. The tug *Catalpa* is having some repairs made. The *Brooklyn* is lying in ordinary, and it is said may be the next vessel fitted out at the yard after the *Alaska*, though a board of survey has reported the cost at \$230,000. At the yard there are a set of new boilers intended for the *Colorado*, *Shenandoah* and *Brooklyn*, but the condition of these ships is such that it is a question whether the boilers will ever be put in them. A board of survey lately inspected the *Colossus* and found her frames and outside and inside planking rotten. Her hull is completely decayed, and it would be a waste of money to do any work upon her. The copper and iron in her would repay the cost of breaking up the ship. Her beams and knees and engines could be sold. Her boilers can be used on other vessels. The boilers are being taken out now, and it is likely the board of survey have recommended the *Colossus* to be broken up at once, as were her sister ships, one at Portsmouth and another at Philadelphia. The three were built of white oak, and it is a fortunate thing they never were completed.

THE St. Thomas *Times* of April 2, says: The U. S. war steamer *Omaha*, 1,123 tons, 12 guns, under the command of Captain Kimberly, and bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble, arrived here on the 31st ult., from Callao, which port she left on the 3d January. On anchoring she exchanged salutes with Fort Christian. V. V. Smith, Esq., U. S. Consul, paid a visit on board and disembarked under a salute of seven guns. Admiral Preble landed to-day, under a salute from Fort Christian. The *Omaha* has been out three years on the South Pacific Station, and put in here for the purpose of coaling, etc., after which she will proceed homeward, on the 8th inst. The following are the names of the officers now serving on board: Rear-Admiral Geo. Henry Preble, U. S. N., Commander-in-Chief; Captain L. A. Kimberly, Chief of Staff; Lieut. A. M. Thackara, Flag Lieutenant; A. M. Massie, Secretary; Ensign E. L. Reynolds, Aid; Lieut. Commander Geo. D. B. Glidden, Executive Officer; Lieut. Thomas Perry, Navigator; Lieutenants, F. W. Crocker, J. B. House, G. B. Harbar and Jas. C. Wilson; Ensigns, B. F. Rinehart, M. K. Schwenk, W. R. A. Rooney and Lyman Arms; Chief Engineer, Albert Aston; Paymaster, G. R. Watkins; Surgeon, Geo. R. Brush; Captain of Marines, Wm. Wallace; P. A. Engineer, W. W. Heaton; Asst. Surgeon, Robert Whiting; P. A. Engineer, C. W. Livermore; Boatswain, Andrew Milne; Gunner, Wm. C. Seymour; Sailmaker, G. S. Haskins; Carpenter, J. S. Waltemeyer; Pay Clerk, Henry Evans; Admiral's Clerks, F. W. Dow and J. C. Anderson. His Excellency Governor Garde paid Rear-Admiral Preble a visit yesterday, and disembarked under a salute of 17 guns.

THE *Constitution* arrived at Havre, April 3, 30 days from the Delaware Breakwater. She lost two men after leaving Phila. Henry Simpson, seaman, fell from the mizzenmast, March 1, and striking the deck head first died in a half hour from the injuries. He was buried by his messmates at Lewes. The *Constitution* was detained at the Breakwater until March 4 by adverse winds, but left on that date with a fair wind. Encountered heavy southwesterly to northwesterly gales, between 46 and 38 deg. west, and had to "lay to" 28 hours, as she was laboring so hard, and the straining opened seams, causing her to leak. She reached the English Channel, March 23, but was headed off by adverse winds. She encountered a heavy squall on the afternoon of Sunday, March 24, probably the same one that capsize the English frigate *Burydice*. She met it under double reefed topsails and courses hauled up. Even then it heeled her over considerably. It lasted fifteen or twenty minutes, raining, snowing and hailing at the same time. Afterwards it was clear and pleasant. She rode out the severe gale of the 29th and 30th March. Lost overboard Geo. H. Young, O. S., who fell from the bowsprit. Let go both life buoys and balsa, but he had on an oilskin suit, and was drowned before he could reach them or a boat have got to him. The barometer during the gale fell to 28.90. March 31, a rapidly falling barometer and threatening weather, she ran into Falmouth, stayed the night, leaving next day, when the danger signal was hauled down ashore. Her cargo being well stowed arrived in good condition. With the wind abeam and abaft the old ship left everything she met behind. Close hauled she did not do so well, as her light draft and yards not bracing sharp enough prevented her working to windward. The health of officers and crew was good, but they were very uncomfortable from leaky decks, which were badly caulked in Phila. The work done under Secretary Robeson's administration by Wood and Dialogue of Camden proved to be very inferior when tested by heavy weather.

OF the *Seotara*, the Barranquilla, U. S. of Columbia *Shipping List*, says: This ship was anchored in our harbor March 15, from Santa Marta and the islands. On Saturday, Captain Sicard and a complement of his officers paid Barranquilla a visit, and

were the guests of the U. S. Consul, at Hotel "San Nicolas." The Captain and officers seemed pleased with our city, and claim that they see in it signs of future prosperity and greatness. As the Captain well remarked, let the shipping once become settled in the river, and the result will more than meet the most sanguine anticipations of all. March 17 the Governor of the Province, the U. S. Consul, U. S. Vice Consul, H. B. M.'s Consul, the superintendent of the railroad, Captain Williams of the *Claribel*, and several other gentlemen paid the Captain a visit on board, and were entertained in a sumptuous manner. We wish Capt. Sicard and his officers a pleasant cruise, and a return visit at no very distant day. We have kindly been furnished with the following data in regard to the ship: U. S. S. *Seotara*, 910 tons, 8 guns, 156 men. Commander, Montgomery Sicard, commanding; Lieut. Commander, Charles O'Neil; Lieutenants, J. N. Hemphill and A. G. Paul; Messrs, H. T. Monahan, H. R. Tyler and C. H. Lyman; Midshipman, H. Minett; Cadet Midshipmen, A. G. Winterhalter, E. E. Wright, B. W. Hodges and W. L. Burdick; 1st Lieut. Marines, G. B. Haycock; Surgeon, J. R. Tryon; Asst. Surgeon, J. E. Gardener; Paymaster, C. D. Mansfield; Chief Engineer, J. H. Long; Passed Asst. Engineer, J. A. Tobin; Asst. Engineers, J. D. Sloane, W. N. Little and T. F. Burdick; Boatswain, C. E. Rich; Gunner, W. E. Webber; Carpenter, G. F. Anderson; Acting Sailmaker, F. Watson; Captain's Clerk, D. G. Floyd; Paymaster's Clerk, J. Alexander.

NAVY GAZETTE

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

APRIL 11.—Captain Wm. K. Mayo, to command the Hartford, flag ship of the South Atlantic Station, per steamer of 4th May from New York.

Captain Bancroft Gherardi, to command the receiving ship *Colorado*, at New York on the 1st May.

APRIL 16.—Rear-Admiral George H. Preble, on his arrival at Norfolk, Va., to haul down his flag and to regard himself detached from the command of the South Pacific Station and waiting orders.

Professor Wm. Harkness, to Austin, Texas, and Professor Edward S. Holden, to Hastings, New York, for the purpose of observing the Transit of Mercury on the 6th May.

Lieutenant Henry N. Manney, to the *Alaska*, at New York, on the 24th April.

Lieutenant Edward B. Barry and Master Landon P. Jouett, to the *Alaska* on the 22d April.

Assistant Surgeon Edwin M. Martin, to duty in connection with iron-clads at Brandon, Va.

Midshipman C. A. Gove, to the *Powhatan*, at Norfolk, Va.

APRIL 17.—Gunner Wm. Cheney, to the *Powhatan*, at Norfolk, Va.

DETACHED.

APRIL 11.—Captain Daniel L. Braine, from the command of the receiving ship *Colorado* on the 1st May, and placed on waiting orders.

Cadet Engineer Wm. L. Cathcart has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Adams* on the 27th March, and has been granted leave of absence until the 9th May.

APRIL 12.—Cadet Engineer Charles C. Kleckner has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Adams* on the 27th March, and has been granted leave of absence for thirty days.

APRIL 16.—Lieutenant Joseph G. Eaton, from the receiving ship *Wabash*, and ordered to the *Alaska* on the 24th April.

Passed Assistant Surgeon George E. Ide, to Austin, Texas, for the purpose of observing the Transit of Mercury on the 6th May.

Master M. F. Wright, from the *Enterprise* on the reporting of his relief and placed on waiting orders.

Master John B. Collins, from the *Canonicus*, at New Orleans, La., and ordered to the *Enterprise*, at Norfolk, Va.

Master Wm. E. Sewell, from the *Pascagoula*, and ordered to the *Alaska* on the 22d April.

Ensign R. H. Burt, from the *New Hampshire*, and ordered to the *Alaska* on the 22d April.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. G. Henneberger, from duty in connection with iron-clads at Brandon, Va., and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Washington, D. C.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John W. Ross, from the *Trenton*, European Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Abol F. Price, from the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., and ordered to the *Monocacy*, Asiatic Station, per steamer of 1st June.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Clarence E. Black, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the *Alaska* on the 22d April.

Passed Assistant Surgeon T. D. Myers, from the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and ordered to the *Trenton*, per steamer of 27th April from Philadelphia.

Assistant Surgeon P. A. Lovering, from the *Monocacy* on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Assistant Surgeon S. H. Griffith, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Alaska* on the 22d April.

APRIL 17.—Ensign Clarence A. Corbin, from the receiving ship *Wabash*, and ordered to the *Alaska* on the 22d April.

Passed Assistant Surgeon S. C. Smith, from the Navy-yard, Leagues Island, and ordered to the *Rio Bravo*, at Brownsville, Texas.

Gunner George Sirian, from the *Naval Magazine* at Craney Island, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

Gunner John Goskins, from the *Powhatan*, and ordered to duty in charge of the *Naval Magazine* at Craney Island.

Gunner George H. Fortune, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

COMMISSIONED.

Pay Director George F. Custer to be Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and Paymaster-General with the relative rank of Commodore in the Department of the Navy from November 18, 1877.

Naval Constructor John W. Esby to be Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Chief Constructor with the relative rank of Commodore in the Department of the Navy from April 28, 1877.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Professor Mordecai Yarnall, from April 16, 1878.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Rear-Admiral A. Ludlow Case for one year from May 1, with permission to leave the United States.

To Assistant Surgeon A. A. Austin until the 15th May.

MR. LAWRENCE FULTON BRAINE, Captain's clerk, U. S. ship *Colorado*, Navy-yard, N. Y. (eldest son of Companion Captain D. L. Braine, U. S. Navy), was elected a companion of the 3d class at the last meeting of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

THREE million dollars was paid for the Brazilian iron-clad *Independencia*, now the *Neptune*.

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THE NAVY.

THE documents sent by Secretary THOMPSON to
the House Naval Committee, in response to
the call of its chairman, Mr. WHITTHORNE, seem to
have produced an impression on the committee and
the country. The facts in these documents, and
many more of the same kind, were long ago put be-
fore the Service and the people, in our columns,
first by way of prophecy, and afterwards by way of
history. Indeed, pitiful as is Mr. THOMPSON's ac-
count of the Navy, its condition for effective strength
is far worse than he paints it; for, among the ships
reckoned serviceable we see several that are of little
value as war vessels, while a considerable part of those
that he ranks as probably effective after completion
or repairs, strike us as more probably ineffective.

First, however, let us look at what the Depart-
ment gives up as hopeless. To begin with, the
Bureau of Construction and Repair says that the
following 22 vessels should be broken up or sold as
rotten, unseaworthy, or wholly unfit for use:
Niagara, Connecticut, Iowa, Java, Pennsylvania,
Susquehanna, Congress, and Worcester, ranging from
3,050 to 5,440 tons displacement, and from 15 to 23
guns; Kansas, Saco, Nyack, and Shawmut, 900 tons
and 3 guns each; Frolic, New Orleans, Sabine,
Cyane, Virginia, and Burlington, of various types
and sizes; Colossus, Massachusetts, Oregon, and
Roanoke, ironclads. Five of the foregoing are un-
finished. In addition, we have the Colorado, Frank-
lin, Minnesota, Wabash, and New Hampshire, re-
ceiving and store ships unfit for sea service.
The Florida, Lancaster, Narragansett, Nantucket,
and Benicia, awaiting repair, are considered by some
authorities to be not worth repairs. If the reader will
now turn to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of De-
cember 26, 1874, he will find judgment passed upon
all the foregoing vessels, either by their classes, or,
generally, by their individual names, in a careful
review occupying six columns. For example, of the
Colorado, Franklin, Wabash, and Minnesota we
said, "long since obsolete—the type, a naval cu-
ricosity;" of the Niagara, "she cannot be rebuilt;"
of the Connecticut, "will probably never be com-
pleted;" of the Java and Pennsylvania, "rotten;" of
the Congress and Worcester, "rotten and worthless;"
of the Kansas, Saco, Nyack, and Shawmut, "boilers
well above water line;" of the Florida—enough to
say that she was once the Wampanoag, pronounced
worse than worthless from the start, in our columns;

of the Benicia, "must be pretty rotten by this time;"
of the Narragansett, "not a redeeming feature;" of
the Colossus, Massachusetts, and Oregon, "behind
the times, unable to cope with modern ironclads, the
hull of white oak, which would rot in a few months;"
of the Roanoke, "of little account," and so on. In
fact, in our review at that time condemnatory judg-
ment was given against many more vessels than are
now condemned in the Departments; and the lapse
of a little more time will no doubt see those addi-
tional predictions or assertions officially ratified and
confirmed.

Let us now, however, turn to the present effective
strength of the Navy as reported by Mr. THOMPSON.
We find it to consist of 29 wooden cruisers, 13 iron-
clads, two torpedo boats and sundry tugs, transports
and despatch boats. But by repairing the Saugus
and Dictator, and completing the seven double-tur-
reted monitors, the Secretary says that we could have
in two years twenty ironclads, constituting a sufficient
coast defence, while the cruisers New York and Lan-
caster could be made ready for active service in the
same time, thus giving 31 cruising vessels. Feeble
as such an array is, even in numbers, as compared
with the navies of modern nations claiming only a
second rank, it must, in our opinion, be seriously
reduced still, in order to conform to the fact.

Beginning with the cruising vessels, we find that
the Lancaster, which is to be added to them, has
been disapproved by one board of survey as having
a "bad hull—doubtful if it can be fitted for sea
service." In the review before mentioned, we said:
"Lancaster, Brooklyn, Pensacola, Hartford, Rich-
mond, probably the best vessels in the wooden Navy,
but fast becoming, if not already, obsolete, and not
fitted to engage modern vessels of same displace-
ment." The 29 cruisers now in service include the
Wyoming, whose condition is too well known to re-
quire comment. They also include four despatch
boats, which can hardly be of great aggressive re-
liance. Eight others of the cruisers need repairs.
But this is not all. Of the cruisers now in service, a
large number—as, for example, the Lackawanna,
Ticonderoga, Canandaigua, Monongahela, Shenan-
doah, Iroquois, and Wyoming—have their boilers
well above the water line, so as to be exposed to the
loss of their motive power by the shots of the enemy.
In other respects, as we have often noted, many of
our cruisers would not be fitted to engage the best
modern vessels used for the same purposes.

Turning to the ironclads, we note that three years
ago there were no fewer than 51 of these important
vessels on the Register; but the totally worthless 20
so-called "light draughts" having since disap-
peared, together with the Chickasaw, Kewadin, and
Winnebago, of the old Mississippi flotilla, and some
others, there are now but 24 ironclads in the Navy,
while four of these, the Colossus, Massachusetts,
Oregon, and Roanoke are given up as hopeless. Half
a dozen years ago the then Chief of Bureau and Re-
construction recommended "that the Colossus be
completed and launched as a type of the class;"
which caused us to remark: "Whoever is responsible
for this recommendation, we are bound to say, made
it either without due reflection or in ignorance of the
existing relations between guns and armor."

Among the 20 ironclads on which Mr. THOMPSON
now relies we find first the eight of the Passaic class
—the Camanche, Catskill, Lehigh, Montauk, Nahant,
Nantucket, and Passaic. These are small but good
vessels; they were built quickly for a special pur-
pose; but their side armor is made of 5 one-inch
plates, and their turrets of 11 plates, each fifteen-
sixteenths of an inch. This, of course, cannot be
relied upon to keep out shots from the powerful guns
habitually carried in the ironclad ships of Italy,
England, Germany, Sweden, France, Turkey, and
Russia. Six more of the ironclads are those of the
Canonicus type, namely, the Ajax, Canonicus, Maho-
pac, Manhattan, Saugus, and Wyandotte. The
Saugus has not her repairs quite completed, which is
the reason why 13 is given as our present ironclad
force, instead of 14. Regarding these we may say,
as of the Passaic class, that in their day they were
complete for their purpose; they were capable of
resisting any guns then carried in foreign ships; their
armor was laminated because solid armor could not
then be had. Had solid armor been given to them
when altered and repaired after the war, they would
still be very formidable vessels, though having only

about 1,500 tons displacement—300 greater than the Passaic class; but the additional expense would have been very great, and it was thought better to leave them and the Passaic class as they are. These vessels have turrets of 10 one-inch plates; side armor of 5 one-inch plates and four-inch "armor-stringers" set into the backing; but, as a whole, the power of resistance is not much greater than in the Passaic class.

Such are the ironclads ready for service. The Dictator needs repairs estimated at half a million. Were this vessel to be fitted with solid armor, and supplied with the best attainable guns, she would rank among the most formidable ironclads, though built so long ago. The Puritan is also a vessel well worthy of being completed with solid armor. As to the other double turreted monitors, the Miantonomah, Amphitrite, Monadnock, and Terror, the difficulties in the way of completing them so as to be efficient are great, and have been fully set forth in our columns.

The great value of Mr. THOMPSON's report and the reports of his subordinates consists in this: instead of hiding the weakness of the Navy, and misrepresenting its effective strength, the Department frankly lays before the country facts well known to naval officers for years. Without, in the least, excusing the ignorant blundering, to say nothing worse, by which at least \$50,000,000 have been absolutely thrown away in naval construction and repairs, since the war, we may still point out that there are advantages in having allowed our navy to waste away to its present state. We have passed the transition period without war, and without any serious threatenings or war, requiring a powerful Navy. Meanwhile, other nations have been learning what modern naval warfare requires, in a very costly school—that of experiment. Accepting the fact that in a few years, at most, all our present Navy will be practically superannuated, unless in some very subordinate sphere of coast defence, we may proceed to build up a new Navy—the American Navy of the future; and in doing this we can profit by the experience of foreign powers.

Without attempting, at the end of the present article, to enter fully upon a subject so broad and so important as the reconstruction of the Navy, we may yet say emphatically that the Department is on the right track in commending, first of all, torpedoes and rams as the immediate necessities to be provided. Rear-Admiral AMMEN has made a specialty of ram warfare in his report to Mr. THOMPSON, so that we need not enlarge on that head. As to torpedo warfare, it is unquestionably the naval warfare of the immediate future. To our own country, whose prime necessity is coast and harbor defence, torpedoes become of the first importance; and, astonishing as are the recent advances made in the construction of movable torpedoes on the other side of the ocean, we look to see them soon surpassed and eclipsed on this side. We have before us a report of Captain ERICSSON to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, dated Dec. 7, 1877, relating to his experiments with an aggressive torpedo on the Hudson. The report states that during the concluding trials a torpedo 22 feet 6 inches long (weighing 1,400 pounds) was expelled horizontally under water, by means of compressed air, at a mean rate of fifty-three nautical miles an hour for the first 250 feet. Also that by discharging the torpedo at a certain inclination it took an upward course, and after passing through about 40 feet of solid water, performed a flat trajectory in the air, entering the water again at a distance of 200 feet, then moving near the surface traversed the next 400 feet in 10 seconds, being at the rate of 23.3-4 nautical miles an hour. A *Torpedo Conductor*, viz., an iron vessel, 130 feet long, 12 feet beam, partially submerged, capable of outrunning ordinary ironclads, is now being built at the Delamater Iron Works for handling the projectile torpedo referred to.

As to the ships which may hereafter be constructed for both aggressive and defensive war, Captain SIMPSON gave in the last number of the JOURNAL some reasons, well worthy of study, why we should not attempt to rival the enormous and costly naval structures of other powers. That greater speed is needed in our future ships, no one can pretend to deny.

We protest, however, against the proposal of the House Naval Committee to build up new fleets by scripping the pay of the Navy. As well undertake

to build all new post-offices and custom-houses from the sums obtained by cutting down the pay of Congressmen. The two things have nothing in common. The House Naval Committee should go frankly before Congress and say that a Navy is needed, and money must be appropriated. They can easily show how, in view of the comparatively slight cost of torpedo vessels and rams, the Navy can be gradually brought to a higher degree of efficiency with slight expense; and, thanks to our immunity from foreign war, we need add but one good ship a year to our cruising fleet. A yearly appropriation of three millions for construction would be ample for all requirements.

THE N. R. A. have decided to hold an "International Military Match" during the September meeting at Creedmoor. Whether British riflemen will take part in this match depends largely on the turn of the Eastern question. Our own belief, expressed at the outset, is that this question will not be settled in time to authorize us to expect the selection and training of teams from British military organizations, for Creedmoor, even if their absence from the country should be sanctioned by the military authorities. It may be expected that teams will be here from Canada, in any event.

One of the early points for determination in an international military match is the composition of the team. The N. R. A.'s circular says that "all the competitors will be required to be duly enlisted officers or men of some military organization in the country they represent, and in which both the Regular Army and the militia or volunteers of each country may be entitled to a separate representation." This is a first step in definition, but obviously not enough. It will be necessary to define the unit of organization to which all the members of a team must belong, as it is proposed to have "teams from the National Guard of each State and Territory of the United States, and similar teams from the National Guard, militia, or volunteers of England, Ireland, Scotland, Australia, and each of provinces of Canada or of Great Britain, and also from all other nations interested in military shooting." For example, it is quite possible that we might get a single garrison team from Canada—it would hardly be fair to pit that against a team culled from our entire Regular Army; or, again, a regimental team of British militia or volunteers might come over here, and in that case could hardly be pitted with fairness against the National Guard of a whole State.

If it were possible to pit a representative company of English militia or volunteers against a representative company of American national guardsmen, each armed with the guns carried by them in actual service, and used at the distances and under the conditions of actual service, we should have an international military match worthy of the name. But a military match is one thing, and a match at rifle shooting by persons who chance to be enrolled in military companies may be quite another thing. The question who will win is a trifling matter in a military match. The great matter is to determine where and by what means the greatest efficiency for actual service is produced. Now the total of efficiency is the product of several factors, including weapons, individual skill, training, obedience to orders, and discipline. The actual conditions of service and the actual arms issued to troops are the only ones worth inquiring about in a military match. If, instead of conforming to these conditions, the military match is made to depart from them as far as possible, it becomes a mere ordinary contest at rifle shooting. It is to be hoped that the Association will make its proposed military match sufficiently characteristic, serviceable, and reflective of the actual conditions of existing military service, to deserve the name.

SEVERAL bills are before Congress which look to the enforcement of the Eight Hours' law in the Navy-yards and other Government institutions. The Government holds that while the law makes eight hours a day's work; it does not compel the payment of ten hours' wages for eight hours' work, and thus oblige the public departments to enter into an unfair competition with private workshops. For this opinion they have the authority of a decision by the Supreme Court, that contracts may be made for more than eight hours and wages paid accordingly, the eight hours' laborer getting but eight-tenths as much as the man who is willing to contract for ten hours. Those who are seeking to compel the Government by law to take a different view of the case, should accompany their efforts with an endeavor to secure an enactment which will compel the Government to have its work done in the national workshops, and another which will oblige Congress to

make the necessary appropriations for this purpose. Otherwise their labor will be lost. To attempt to make the eight hours' law binding upon private employers will be idle. Even should they succeed in securing a law for that purpose, wages will be correspondingly reduced, and nothing in the end will be gained. The workmen in the yards, arsenals, etc., seem in reality to be pursuing a shadow. When legislation can fix the hours of labor, and at the same time fix the rate of pay for the same, it will be possible to get ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, but not until then.

AN allusion was made a week or two since, in our Washington letter, to the presence, at the Capital, of the Rev. Father Mesplie, and it was intimated that he would be sent out to have a talk with the Sioux of the bands of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, and with the disaffected Blackfeet, Yanktons, and Nez Percés. This little mission appears to hang fire, and for this reason: Father Mesplie has said that it was impossible ever to have peace with the Northern Indians unless the affairs of that department was turned over to the Army. Now, it is feared that the Commission of Indian Affairs is very much under the influence of the Indian ring, and the last thing that the ring wishes is a true exhibit of the state of feeling or the desires of the Indians in regard to the persons who are to manage their affairs. And any person who is known to favor a transfer of the Indian affairs to the War Department will probably be kept away from them, if possible. The matter of this mission was left to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, although it was understood that the President favored it; but some weeks have elapsed, and still nothing further has been said about it.

We are not prepared to say that we believe that any great amount of good could be accomplished by Father Mesplie, but he is very sanguine. He asks no pay for his services beyond what he now receives as chaplain in the Army, but he wishes to have one clerk and one interpreter, the latter to be procured in the Indian country, and he wishes to be authorized to pledge the Government to redress the wrongs which the Indians complain of. This last is really of no use, for the Indians will never more have any faith in the promises of the Government, we fear.

It is undoubtedly true that an effort is being made to invite the disaffected bands of the Sioux of the already mentioned, as also with the Spokans and other bands west of the Rocky Mountains, and they can easily muster 20,000 to 30,000 fighting men, who, under a leader like Sitting Bull, could clear out all the small garrisons we have in that country. It is only by a show of a strong force up there that a terrible war can be averted, and we fear that nothing will be done until after some terrible disaster occurs.

WE see but one objection to the bill (H. R. 3,815) introduced by Mr. Goode, March 11, "to establish a system of life insurance for the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps." It should be amended to include the Army. It provides that the premium to be paid for a policy be determined by a compilation from the records of the Navy Department of statistics showing the death-rate of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, between the ages of 18 and 45 inclusive; that any officer may, upon application to the 4th Auditor and the presentation of a certificate of satisfactory physical examination by a medical officer, receive a policy not exceeding \$25,000, the tax upon such policy to be deducted quarterly by the paymaster from the officer's pay account, and covered into the Treasury, a continuous and permanent appropriation being made for the payment of policies. An officer is to have the right to cancel his policy without return of any taxes paid, and to elect to take a paid-up policy, paying for it in one sum or in payments running through such a term of years as he may specify. No extra hazardous risks are to be charged for, and suicide shall not forfeit a policy. Officers leaving the Navy for any cause can continue their policies in full by quarterly payments. The Secretary of the Navy is given authority to increase or decrease, at his discretion, the rates of insurance, so as to equalize the amount received and paid each year for insurance, and make all needful rules for the management of the system of life insurance hereby established.

A BILL was introduced, March 20th, by Senator Saunders (S. 963) which recites the fact that Aloysius J. Kane, a Volunteer Naval officer, was prevented from making seasonable application to go on the retired list by an illegal order of dismissal, subsequently, but too late, revoked, upon the report of and recommendation by the Naval Committees of the Senate

and House. It provides, therefore, that he retires with the rank of lieutenant, without pay, except when actively employed in the service of the United States in time of war. In reference to this bill, Mr. Kane writes us that "having thus been defrauded of the inalienable right conferred on us by the 3d Section of the Act of July 25th, 1866, in consequence of my illegal dismissal, issued in direct violation of the fifth Section of the Act of July 13th, 1866 (14 Statutes at Large, 92), I have only sought to have my record properly amended, and in such a manner as would not affect or disturb any officers at present in the Service. The draft of the bill in question, suggested as sufficient to effect this, was made by a former Attorney-General of the United States."

It will be seen by the order which appears elsewhere that the President has finally granted Fitz John Porter a hearing. According to the *N. Y. World*, the order we publish was not granted until the President had made a long and careful investigation into the evidence of the court-martial which sentenced General Porter, nor until he had examined the new evidence. The President came to the case, it adds, "with a feeling, which was natural, against General Porter. As General Hayes he was in General Pope's command at the second battle of Bull Run, and absorbed the current feeling in that part of the Army at that day against General Porter. It is, therefore, more to the credit of the President that he has studied to remove his impressions made at that time, far enough at least to give General Porter an opportunity to show that others as well as the President have been mistaken in their judgment."

The mates in the Navy are petitioning Congress not to legislate them out of existence. Many of them have been in the Navy for fifteen or twenty years, and are experienced seamen, as well as excellent pilots, thoroughly familiar with the coast. The forty-three mates in the service certainly should be retained. They are all middle-aged men, and have rendered service that entitles them to consideration. The mates have made some efforts to get Congress to recognize their services and incorporate them with the regular Navy, by granting them warrants and placing them on a footing with other warrant officers. Instead of granting this request, some one of the bills introduced proposes to wipe them out entirely, which would be a poor return for their long and efficient service.

The proposition to dispense with clerks and secretaries to Naval Commanders is creating much dissatisfaction, on the ground that clerical duty is not in the naval officers' line; and while an admiral may be very well satisfied to have an assistant paymaster or other officer as his secretary, the officer so employed will have very many objections to it as unprofessional, and because it may interfere with his future prospects and promotion. We presume it is not the intention to order an officer to a vessel for this especial duty, but to impose it upon some officer in addition to the usual routine of duty. To detail an officer for clerical duty alone would be a rare specimen of Congressional economy.

A JOINT resolution, introduced by Senator Sargent, April 8 (S. Res. 24) appropriates \$50,000 to enable the President to appoint a commissioner to arrange a treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and the King of Corea, in view of the fact that Corea is recognized as completely independent by her treaty of 1876 with Japan, and the King of Corea has shown a disposition to enroll his great country among the family of nations, and to allow it to enjoy the reciprocal advantages of peace and commerce with other nations; while the United States desire to remain in relations of peace with all peoples.

ONE of the Congressional schemes of economy is to abolish the office of 4th Auditor and assign his duty to the 2d Auditor. Where the saving is we don't see, except it be the salary of the Auditor, while the loss to the Government from the confusion created by such a transfer would be many times the saving. The clerical force of the 4th Auditor would have to be transferred with his duties, as the clerks of the 2d Auditor are not familiar with those duties, and the removal of the accumulation of papers would involve expense, time and endless confusion.

THE annual reunion of the officers of the Third Corps of the Army of the Potomac will be held at Newburgh, N. Y., on May 7. There will be a formal reception at Washington's headquarters, a business meeting in the evening, and a banquet at the United States Hotel.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

MATHEMATICS AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: I notice, in the last number of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, an article under the above caption, by "J. L.," evidently written to influence the appointment of a Professor of Mathematics from the graduates of the Naval Academy.

Now, to assume that all mathematical knowledge is concentrated in any one institution is simply absurd, and especially so when it is well known that the Naval Academy does not rank high in mathematical instruction. I desire to give all honor and credit to the noble class of men that have been educated there; but the object of the Naval Academy is to train young men for the Naval profession, and a very great part of their time is taken up in Naval tactics, gunnery, and other kindred subjects, which do not require the highest mathematical knowledge, and moreover we often see very good officers who know very little of mathematics. We most emphatically endorse the sentiment that this position should be closed against quacks, and open only to true merit in the highest sense, and suggest that the person best capable of filling all the duties that may be required of a Professor of Mathematics be appointed to this position, and not because he may happen to be a graduate of any particular College or Academy, however high it may rank as an institution of learning.

A. B.

THE RIFLE OF A SERGEANT.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: Having served only in Virginia during the late war, I do not know how far the rifle of a sergeant is of use in fighting the Indians. Very likely it is there necessary, considering the small size of companies, but in civilized warfare is it not simply an encumbrance? Theoretically it is never fired; practically it is not better that it never should be? Is there any trace in the tactics of a case where it is used, except where the guides invert the piece, and would not the same end be reached by their presenting sword? If armed with the N. C. O. sword and revolver, would they not be in as good form for self defence, and better able to watch and control the men, whether in ranks or skirmishing, than when more heavily loaded? Would not the difference in armament be a step towards the end so often discussed in the *JOURNAL*, of improving the position and authority of non-commissioned officers? Should the present tendency to large companies ever take effect in the U. S. Army, say upon the plan proposed for the war footing by Gen. Upton in his new book, the proportion of officers will be much lessened, and the responsibility of the sergeants correspondingly increased, will it not then be necessary for the latter to be as unencumbered in their movements as the former, at least in open order?

During part of the last year of the war my company was a great deal detached, and the arrival of recruits, for whom no arms were at hand, led me to take the rifles from my sergeants. The effect was decidedly good; they took more pride in their duties and the style of their execution; were, if anything, more promptly obeyed, and were never perceptibly at a disadvantage from the absence of the Enfields they were supposed to carry.

Of course these results may be exceptional; but I am led by the invitation in the *JOURNAL* for March 23, to offer the above suggestions, feeling sure that they are worth thought from those better informed than myself.

BARS.

PENSIONERS AND THEIR PAYMENT.

IN the course of the debate on the Pension Appropriation in the House of Representatives last week, Mr. Smith, of Pennsylvania, presented the following table, showing the number of Pensioners on the roll at the termination of each fiscal year since 1861, and the amount of pensions paid each year from 1861 to 1877, inclusive:

Year.	Number	Amount.
1861.....	8,636	\$1,034,599 73
1862.....	8,169	832,170 47
1863.....	14,791	1,078,513 86
1864.....	14,135	4,985,473 90
1865.....	85,986	16,347,621 34
1866.....	126,729	15,605,549 88
1867.....	153,184	20,936,551 71
1868.....	169,643	23,782,886 78
1869.....	187,963	25,476,621 78
1870.....	198,686	28,340,202 17
1871.....	207,495	34,443,894 88
1872.....	232,239	28,533,402 76
1873.....	238,411	29,359,426 86
1874.....	236,241	29,038,414 66
1875.....	234,821	29,456,216 22
1876.....	232,137	28,257,395 69
1877.....	232,104	27,963,752 27

It was also shown that there was due from pension agents \$332,685, according to the estimate of the Interior Department, or \$262,998 according to the estimate of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Interior strongly urged the adoption of the plan of paying pensioners by checks from Washington, as both expedient and practicable, effecting an annual saving of \$90,000. This recommendation was rejected on the ground that the money saved by the Government would be taken from the pensioners, who would be left at the mercy of "attorneys, sharks, and claim

agents," in preparing their papers. The salary of pension agents was, however, limited to \$4,000, and \$15 for each 100 vouchers, in excess of \$4,000 per annum actual expenses being also allowed. A proposition to limit the appointment of claim agents to retired officers of the Army and Navy was voted down.

TRAJECTORY OF THE MODERN RIFLE.

W. E. METFORD, C. E., is contributing to the *Spirit of the Times* an interesting series of articles on rifles and marksmanship, the last of which is devoted to the subject of the Trajectory of the Modern Rifle. Of the article the editor of the *Spirit* says, in summing it up: "His theory that the highest point in the curve of the trajectory is midway between the rifleman and the target is novel. Almost all the works of authority upon rifle practice have assumed that this was not the case; that as the speed of the bullet became reduced at the longer ranges, it took a longer period to pass over each successive hundred yards, and consequently would fall a greater distance in so doing, making a curve like water out of a hose-pipe. In other words, that the last part of the fall would be at a sharper curve, rapidly altering its pitch. This had been supposed to be borne out by the conceded fact that the longer the range the more elevation was required to be made for each hundred yards. Consequently, it has been supposed that the highest point in the trajectory at the longest ranges must occur at nearly two-thirds of the distance between the rifleman and the target. The explanation which Mr. Metford gives for asserting the contrary, that the resistance of the air under the bullet being along its whole length, is greater than that in its front, which only meets the nose of the bullet, is ingenious and novel. Perhaps it is for this reason that on wet days, when the atmosphere would be supposed to afford the greatest resistance, so much less elevation is required in a rifle than at other times."

"The resistance of the air he finds to be uniform. He estimates it as one minute for each one hundred yards, and it is to this resistance, and not to the increased pitch of the curve of the trajectory, that he ascribes the necessity of increasing the elevation more between the longer than the shorter ranges. The close investigation with which Mr. Metford has pursued this subject may be inferred from his statement that the "gravity pull," as he terms it, or the fall of a rifle ball in doing twelve yards, is a quarter of an inch, a fact which will also be news to most riflemen, who generally supposed that at that distance the flight was so rapid that gravity had no opportunity to exercise any appreciable effect."

"Mr. Metford's idea of the lowering of the elevation, through the springing of the rifle from the kick of the recoil, is one which has been before referred to in *The Spirit*. It is for this reason that at short distances small charges so often shoot higher than large ones."

With a bullet in the proportion of 1 to 3 in diameter and length and weighing 540 to 550 grains, all modern shooting is being performed, and it is with the trajectory of this bullet that Mr. Metford deals. The sights of his rifle he regards as a piece of an extremely large theodolite or angle-taking instrument. Hence he discards the clumsy method of calculating trajectories by erecting at intervals along the track of the bullet screens of tissue paper which, however thin, not only check the bullet, but subject it to the possibility of deflection. He says: Let it be supposed that the rifleman desires to ascertain the path the bullet makes for 1,000 yards. The zero of the scale of his rear sights, divided to degrees and minutes of the great circle, has been ascertained to be correct, by shooting at, say, 12 yards, with the Vernier at zero, and seeing that the bullet centre is just as much below the centre of the small dot he shoots at, as the eye line is above the axis of bore, plus the one-eighth of an inch, which must be added for gravity pull acting during the time the bullet is travelling the 12 yards. Let his rifle, under this condition, be assumed to give the following angles:

100 yds.....	9° 9'	600 yds.....	1 deg. 09' or 69°
200 ".....	19° 19'	700 ".....	1 " 24' " 84°
300 ".....	30° 30'	800 ".....	1 " 40' " 100°
400 ".....	42° 42'	900 ".....	1 " 57' " 117°
500 ".....	55° 55'	1,000 ".....	2 " 15' " 135°

Now, when shooting at 1,000 yards, the bore of the rifle, at the instant the bullet is passing the muzzle, will have to point at an angle of 2 deg. 15', or 135° above the centre of the bull's-eye. This is the first position. Now, let a case be assumed. Say it is required to compute the heights of the trajectory for every hundred yards along the whole range to 1,000 yards, beginning at the position of the first 100 yards. On examining the table it is clear that the bullet (neglecting the little difference already referred to, caused by the eye line and the bore line not being quite coincident), had there been no gravity pull, would have kept along the 135° line, but gravity has had time to pull the bullet down 9' by the time it has got to the first 100 yards, therefore the bullet would actually pass below the 135° line, this 9', or 126' above the eye line. And because at 100 yards 1' equals 0.0873 of one foot, therefore 0.0873x126 ft., which equals 10.99 ft., is the height the bullet passes at 100 yards above the eye line. To repeat the process, substituting the different distances along the ranges for the 100 yards:

yds.	ft. times, ft.	yds.	ft. times, ft.
300..135°..19° x 0.0873 x 2 = 30.2		700..135°..84° x 0.0873 x 7 = 51.1	
300..135°..30° x 0.0873 x 3 = 48.1		800..135°..100° x 0.0873 x 8 = 64.4	
400..135°..42° x 0.0873 x 4 = 84.4		900..135°..117° x 0.0873 x 9 = 14.1	
500..135°..55° x 0.0873 x 5 = 84.4		1,000..135°..135° x 0.0873 x 10 = 0.0	
600..135°..69° x 0.0873 x 6 = 84.4			

Here the last column will represent the exact height of the curve at every hundred yards along the range from the line of sights or eye line. As the result of his calculations Mr. Metford gives the following table of elevations: A, for weather giving the flattest trajectory; B and C, for less favorable weather. There is also a difference in rifles and powder;

Yards.	A	Dif.	B	Dif.	C	Dif.
100	9'	10"	9'	10"	9'	10"
200	18'	10"	18'	10"	18'	10"
300	27'	11"	27'	11"	27'	11"
400	36'	12"	36'	12"	36'	12"
500	45'	13"	45'	13"	45'	13"
600	54'	14"	54'	14"	54'	14"
700	1 deg. 9'	15"	1 deg. 10'	15"	1 deg. 11'	15"
800	1 deg. 18'	16"	1 deg. 19'	16"	1 deg. 20'	16"
900	1 deg. 27'	17"	1 deg. 28'	17"	1 deg. 29'	17"
1,000	1 deg. 36'	18"	1 deg. 37'	18"	1 deg. 38'	18"
1,100	1 deg. 45'	19"	1 deg. 46'	19"	1 deg. 47'	19"
1,200	1 deg. 54'	20"	1 deg. 55'	20"	1 deg. 56'	20"

The loss of speed he represents by the following table, which he gives for what it is worth, for he has a strong belief, which he hopes will be soon verified by actual ballistic experiments, that the loss is not so great as the table gives:

Distance.	Velocity.	Distance.	Velocity.
000 yds. 1,400 feet initial speed.		000 yds. 822 feet initial speed.	
100 " 1,355 "		700 " 769 "	
200 " 1,318 "		800 " 738 "	
300 " 1,287 "		900 " 699 "	
400 " 1,261 "		1,000 " 645 "	
500 " 1,238 "		1,100 " 611 "	

To exemplify the massiveness of the air resistance he introduces two tables, computed from actual pendulum experiments with express bullets:

110 grains powder, Curtis and 110 grains powder, Curtis and Harvey, 308 grains bullet, 451 diameter.

Yards.	Initial Speed	Yards.	Initial Speed
0	1,918	0	1,765
100	1,783	100	1,674
200	1,673	200	1,593
300	1,574	300	1,518
400	1,485	400	1,449
500	1,406	500	1,384
600	1,337	600	1,323
700	1,276	700	1,266
800	1,221	800	1,213
900	1,171	900	1,163
1,000	1,125	1,000	1,116
1,100	1,082	1,100	1,072
1,200	1,041	1,200	1,030
1,300	1,001	1,300	989
1,400	962	1,400	950
1,500	924	1,500	912
1,600	887	1,600	875
1,700	851	1,700	839
1,800	816	1,800	804
1,900	782	1,900	770
2,000	748	2,000	736
2,100	715	2,100	703
2,200	683	2,200	671
2,300	651	2,300	640
2,400	620	2,400	609
2,500	590	2,500	579
2,600	560	2,600	550
2,700	531	2,700	521
2,800	502	2,800	493
2,900	474	2,900	465
3,000	446	3,000	437
3,100	419	3,100	410
3,200	392	3,200	383
3,300	366	3,300	357
3,400	340	3,400	331
3,500	315	3,500	306
3,600	290	3,600	281
3,700	265	3,700	256
3,800	241	3,800	232
3,900	217	3,900	208
4,000	193	4,000	184
4,100	170	4,100	161
4,200	147	4,200	138
4,300	125	4,300	116
4,400	103	4,400	94
4,500	81	4,500	72
4,600	60	4,600	51
4,700	39	4,700	30
4,800	18	4,800	10
4,900	0	4,900	0

These bullets it will be at once seen are short in length, in fact they are, as already stated, for express rifles; it exemplifies the undesirableness of carrying the express system too far, and also illustrates the point now in treatment.

He gives also the following table of the proportions of bullet and powder, and the resulting initial speed which is good for breech-loaders but too favorable for muzzle-loaders by about 35 feet per second:

Lead.	Powder.	Lead.	Powder.
2	1	2,380	5%
3	1	2,000	6%
4	1	1,850	6%
5	1	1,750	7%
6	1	1,670	7%
7	1	1,600	8%
8	1	1,537	

THE NEZ PERCE CAMPAIGN.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL STURGIS.

No. 2930 LOCUST STREET, SAINT LOUIS, MO.,
December 5, 1877.

To Lieut. G. W. Baird, A. A. G., Yellowstone Command, Post No. 1, Tongue River, Montana.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the troops of my command, made in pursuance of instructions from Headquarters Yellowstone Command, dated at Fort No. 1, Tongue River, Montana, August 11, 1877, to wit: That this unseemly delay is altogether due to several illnesses, which has rendered me, up to this time, wholly incapable of any kind of work.

It may be proper here to say that I left Fort Lincoln with eleven companies of my regiment, on the third of May, for operations on the Yellowstone River, marching by way of Fort Buford, and arriving at Cedar Creek, in the vicinity of Tongue River, on the last day of May. Here my command was halted for some days, and employed scouting the country north of the Yellowstone with the view of discovering the movements and intentions of Sitting Bull. Here Capt. McDougall's company (B, 7th Cavalry), was permanently detached for duty with Major Leslie, then operating south of the Yellowstone. The remaining companies were kept in (almost) constant motion up to the 10th of August, when I received orders to move to a point opposite Tongue River Ford, where, on the next day, I received instructions to march with six of my companies for Judith Gap, a point some two hundred and fifty miles farther west, for the purpose of intercepting the Nez Perces, should they attempt to form a junction with Sitting Bull by way of the Judith Basin. It was expected that I would make the distance in ten days. The evening before starting, the 11th, I dispatched Lieut. E. B. Fuller, accompanied by three enlisted men, toward Fort Ellis, with instructions to reach the post (a distance of 350 miles), within five days; and then, placing himself in communication with the authorities of Montana, to forward to me by courier, while en route, such information as he might gather concerning the movements of the Nez Perces. To avoid the necessity of referring to this matter again, I will say here that the energetic and intelligent manner in which my instructions were carried out by this promising young officer, eminently justified his selection for that hazardous and important duty. On the morning of the 12th (Aug.) my command was put in motion, and consisted of Cos. K, I, F, M, G, and L, commanded respectively by Captains Benteen, Nowlan, Bell, and French, and Lieutenants Wallace and Wilkinson, numbering (in round numbers), about 350 men, and divided into two battalions commanded respectively by Major Lewis Merrill and Captain F. W. Benteen.

Only sufficient rations and forage were taken to last to the mouth of the Big Horn, as a steamer was dispatched to meet us at that point with supplies for our further advance. On reaching Porcupine Creek, a courier overtook me with information from Col. N. A. Miles, that the steamer was aground and I would have to depend for supplies on the new post being established on the Little Big Horn. My Quartermaster, Lieut. Varnum, was at once sent forward to arrange for the rapid transfer of the necessary supplies to the north bank of the river, so as to avoid all delay on our arrival at that point. The distance from the Yellowstone, however, to the new post was 35 miles, and in spite of the energy with which Lieut. Varnum went to work, the supplies could not be gotten to the river in time to meet us. Leaving the supplies to follow we moved on, by way of Pompey's Pillar, and reached the Musselshell River on the evening of the 19th.

In the meantime I had sent forward an order to Lieut. Doane, 2d Cavalry, who was operating on that river with one company of my regiment (Co. E, Lieut. DeRadio), and a large body of Crow Indians, to move up the river and join me at the Gap. Before reaching the Musselshell I received a note from Lieut. Doane informing me that he had already moved up the river and was scouting toward that Gap. With this information, and knowing that I was within supporting distance of him, I lay over one day to allow the supply train to overtake us, which it did on the evening of the 20th (Aug.).

Soon after leaving camp on the morning of the 21st, a courier reached me from L. Fuller, bringing information which satisfied me that the Nez Perces were still in the vicinity of the Camas Plains, and at once turned south and marched for the Yellowstone, aiming to reach that river near the mouth of the Stillwater, with a view to taking up a central position where we might guard the various passes by which the Indians might attempt to debouch from the mountains—all the way from the lower canon of the Yellowstone clear around to Clark's Fork and the Stinking River—a distance of some 250 miles. Lieut. Doane was informed of this movement and I left it optional

with him either to join my command or return to the special service which had been assigned him by Gen. Miles. Lieut. Doane, however, did neither, but moved as once in the direction of Fort Ellis. On learning this I sent him orders to take up a position at the "lower canon" of the Yellowstone, keeping his Indian scouts well advanced toward the park; and in case the hostiles should move eastward, to join me rapidly, but in case they should come down the Yellowstone, to send me word to that effect, and I would join him. The month of the Stillwater being on the line of travel as well as on the main route, I lay over one day in the hope of gathering definite information as to the location and movements of the hostiles, and securing the services of some guides familiar with the country along Clark's Fork and the Stinking River, but without success. However, I found two men, J. J. Groff and J. S. Leonard, who had an Indian boy with them, and who had been engaged in prospecting among the mountains for gold. These three I employed as scouts and sent them to examine the headwaters of Clark's Fork and Stinking River, with instructions to penetrate the park until they could bring me definite information in regard to the hostile Indians. These being very bright and intelligent mountain men, I had considerable confidence in their ability to bring back reliable information by which our future movements might be governed; and, in anticipation of their early return, I crossed the Yellowstone next day and moved up the Crow Agency. Just before starting a courier arrived from Fort Ellis, bringing a telegram from Col. Gibbon (at Helena), approved by the General of the Army, directing me to march rapidly up the Yellowstone. This movement would so manifestly have placed my command in the rear, not only of the Nez Perces, but also in rear of General Howard, that I was constrained to believe, the telegram was written under a misapprehension of my locality, and I replied to it accordingly, all which I had the honor to communicate you at the time.

By the 27th I had succeeded in securing the services of six Crow Indians, and a Frenchman, named Rock (or Rogue), whom I placed in charge of them; all of whom were recommended as reliable and trustworthy scouts. These I sent forward to reconnoitre the headwaters of Clark's Fork and the Stinking River, with orders to keep going until they should discover the Nez Perces. Having sent these separate and distinct scouts in different directions, I determined to remain in this central position until some of them should return, or until I should receive from other sources some definite information upon which to act. On the 30th (or 31st), I received (by courier from Fort Ellis), a telegram from General Howard, dated the 25th, at Virginia City, Montana, informing me that "the hostiles would cross the Stinking River at a point 100 miles southeast of the Crow Agency." This, I may say here, was the only communication I ever received from General Howard until after our forces had been united, although he sent many which were received long after, and whilst we were encamped together on the Musselshell River. On the 29th a letter reached me from Lieut. Doane, written at Fort Ellis and dated the 27th, informing me of his intention to march on the 29th for the upper Yellowstone unless he should in the meantime receive orders to the contrary. By this letter it was plain that that officer was not occupying the position to which he had been assigned at the "lower canon" of the Yellowstone, and I at once sent a courier to overtake him with orders to return to the canon and there carry out the instructions he had already received. He was informed at the same time that by pursuing the course he proposed, he would find himself and his command hopelessly in rear of the Nez Perces. Lieut. Doane did not return, however, some of the authorities of Montana having assumed to give him orders counter to mine. The sequel proved how very ill-advised his movement was, as his command was thrown, as I predicted it would be, utterly and hopelessly to the rear; and so far as I have been advised, took no further part in the campaign. Nor was this the only evil result of such cruel interference with my orders and plans; by which I was deprived of the information which I expected, and which I ought to have received from his large body of Indian scouts. Besides, if he had remained where I had posted him and joined me as he had been directed, when he found the hostiles moving eastward, I not only would have had the benefit of his personal knowledge of the country (which was superior to that of any other individual in that country), but my force would have been augmented as to justify my dividing it, so as to occupy both the Stinking River and Clark's Fork passes at the same time, and thus in all human probability the campaign would have been ended right there.

I was loth to leave the agency until I should learn something of the hostiles, lest they might yet pass down the Yellowstone by way of the "lower canon," or seek to cross it by way of the "Boulder Pass," which lies between the lower canon and the Crow Agency; but as the days passed and none of my scouts returned, I began to fear the Indians might be moving eastward and their march had fallen in with the scouts I had sent to reconnoitre. (The sequel showed this to have been the case with Groff, Leonard, and the Indian boy, whom I had sent forward from the mouth of the Stillwater. They fell in with the Nez Perces on the east fork of the Yellowstone, where the Indian boy was killed and Groff wounded. Leonard escaped, but was killed afterward in attempting to return to my command.) On the 31st August, therefore, we left the Agency, and marched for the canon of Clark's Fork. Whilst at the Agency I had tried to secure the services of a considerable number of Crows for scouting purposes, but had been unsuccessful in as much as nearly all the men were absent hunting. The agent, however, (Mr. Frost), who, by the way, did all he could with the limited means at his disposal to render us material assistance, promised to send after us as many as he could persuade to accompany us as rapidly as they should come in, and we were thus joined by a few from day to day until the number on our reaching the canon amounted to about 20; but they were without a leader and altogether worthless. It was during this march that I had the honor to inform you, by courier, of my proposed plan of operations; viz., that, in case I should learn that the hostiles had moved up the east fork of the Yellowstone, then I would move up the canon of Clark's Fork—going on, if necessary, until we should encounter them in the Snake River. Otherwise I would establish my camp near Heart Mountain, and from that central point observe the outlets both on the Stinking River and Clark's Fork—all depending on the information I might receive in the mean time. All this was based upon the presumption that the information I had been able to gather concerning the country in the vicinity of the mountains was correct. I had no guides who had ever been in that portion of the country, nor had I been able to procure any, and the information I had received was so full of inaccuracies as to be wholly unreliable. I had, for example, been assured that the trail down Clark's Fork led through the canon (in which case a large number of Indians might be held at bay by a very small force), but there was no such trail at all.

I had been assured that the distance between the canon of Clark's Fork and the outlet of the Stinking River trail was 20 miles, over a good country for wagons and artillery, whereas the distance proved to be 48 miles over a country so rough as to be almost impracticable even for horsemen, and so cut up by deep ravines and gulches, that a force too small to take care of itself might readily be destroyed, if left either on the Stinking River or Clark's Fork, and dependent upon reinforcements from the vicinity of Heart Mountain. Having reached the canon at Clark's Fork and finding that no trail could possibly lead through it, I determined to move up on the North Fork in the direction of what is known as the "Miners Camp," toward Soda Lake-Panorama, by whatever route we could find. Accordingly, the next day I arranged to leave my wagons and artillery and march with pack mules alone. Just as we were in the act of starting, a small party of Indians were espied in the distance—some 6 or 8 miles away—and on bringing them into camp they proved to be the scouting party of Crows under the Frenchman, Rogue, whom I had sent out from the Agency some 6 or 10 days before. This party reported that they had seen no signs of Indians, and the Frenchman as well as all the Crows, assured me that there was no trail leading in the direction of the "Miners Camp," and that it was altogether impossible for the Nez Perces to penetrate the country between the Miners Camp and where we then were. This man having been highly recommended as a good and truthful scout, I accepted his statement as reliable and went into camp, determined to wait for the Nez Perces to come to the Stinking River. The next day the six Crow scouts returned to the Agency—taking with them the 30 which had joined us on the march. Fearing that in case the Nez Perces should pass by the "Miners Camp" (on the Stinking River trail), the miners might be destroyed, I wrote a letter of caution to them and employed the man, Rogue, together with a Mr. Seibert (whom we

had found prospecting in the mountains, and who had been an officer in the 1st Missouri, and served under me at the battle of Wilson Creek), to take it to the miners by whatever method or route they might choose. This was on the 5th September, and the next day (or next but one) they fell in with Gen. Howard's command. General H. was thus informed of our location and telegraphed (very properly, too) to Gen. McDowell, that the Indians were between his command and mine, and that he could not see how it was possible for them to escape. Nor could they if I had known anything of the whereabouts of General H., but the last I had heard of him, he was at Virginia City, August 25. There could, therefore, be no concert of action between our respective forces until communication could be established between us—and without concert of action there could be no assurance of success against the hostiles. The return of my scouts ought, therefore, to have been assured beyond peradventure. My command being located at the eastern base of the mountains—200 miles from all sources of information or communication, except by courier, and with no knowledge of the presence of any troops but my own to guard the various passes from the lower canon of the Yellowstone all the way around to the Stinking River—a distance of 250 miles—it will be readily observed that I felt a great responsibility resting upon me, and that I was liable to leave Clark's Fork at any moment—depending altogether upon the information that might reach me from day to day.

On the 6th (September) I sent my supply train to the Agency in charge of my quartermaster (Lieut. Varnum) and a guard of 25 enlisted men, for rations which I had requested the commanding officer at Fort Ellis to forward to that point; and at the same time moved my command in the direction of Heart Mountain. The march of this day demonstrated how little confidence could be placed in my guides, as the country was totally impracticable for wagons and artillery, and making a slight detour we encamped in the mouth of the canon. From this point two scouts were sent out to reconnoitre the country between the Stinking River and Clark's Fork. On the morning of the 8th Lieut. Hare was sent with 20 men to reconnoitre in the direction of Stinking River by way of Heart Mountain, and at the same time, Lieut. Fuller with 20 men was sent to reconnoitre the country along the North Fork, and, if possible, to discover a way by which the command might reach the "Miners Camp." About 3 o'clock P. M. Lieut. Hare returned, reporting that when about 16 miles out, he had come upon the two scouts previously sent out, one of them dead and the other in a dying condition; that these scouts had been attacked by about 30 Indians (as indicated by the pony tracks), who had come apparently from the direction of the Stinking River. Whilst Lieut. Hare was making his report, Lieut. Fuller also returned, reporting that when about 18 miles out he had seen from the top of a high mountain, what appeared to be the hostiles, moving on the Stinking River trail, and that they had disappeared behind a range of mountains, going in the direction of the Stinking River. Lieut. Fuller represented the country as exceedingly rough and broken, one hill alone over which his route lay requiring 5 hours in the ascent for his little party. The guide who accompanied him (and who had also been engaged in prospecting among these mountains) assured me that from the point where the Indians had disappeared behind the mountain range, it was altogether impossible for them to cross over to Clark's Fork, and that they must necessarily debouch on the Stinking River. To have reached the point (even had it been possible for my command) at which the Indians had disappeared, would have required the whole of that night and the next day; and this would have afforded the enemy ample time to gain the open country beyond the Stinking River; and that, probably, would have been the last of them, so far, at least, as we were concerned. There remained, therefore, in my judgment, but one course to pursue, viz.: to reach the outlet of the Stinking River in advance of the Indians and then follow it up until we should either encounter them or drive them back upon Gen. Howard's command, wherever it might be. All the information I had received tended to confirm me in this view of the situation. Gen. Howard in his telegram from Virginia City said: "The Nez Perces will cross the Stinking River 100 miles east of the Crow Agency," and this was the precise point toward which they were now moving. Gen. Miles in his letter of the 28th August said: "Please move further south than indicated in my despatch this morning, say to near the Stinking Water with your pack train at least, etc."

All that I knew concerning the strength of the enemy had been communicated to me by Gen. Miles at Tongue River, who informed me that the General of the Army had written him from Montana that the Nez Perces had 400 warriors—well mounted and well armed—"so that whilst my force was strong enough to meet them if kept intact, to have divided it in order to watch both rivers, could only have resulted in inevitable disaster. Had Lieut. Doane been allowed to carry out my instructions, he would now have been with me, and both rivers might readily enough have been guarded at the same time.

(To be concluded next week.)

THE POUCH AND SHOULDER B LT.

THE favor with which the Army will receive Gen. Sherman's recommendation that a pouch, supported by a belt going over the left shoulder, should be substituted for the present cartridge box and belt, is shown by the following letter, which was addressed to the Secretary of War by the Chief of Ordnance on the 23d of October last:

ORDNANCE OFFICE, W. D., WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1877.

Hon. Secretary of War:

SIR: The present equipments of the infantry and cavalry, were recommended by Infantry and Cavalry Boards after months of study and examination, were approved by the Secretary of War, and during the past three years have been made and issued to the troops.

I am satisfied from reports received, and from conversations with officers, that while the material and workmanship are satisfactory, the systems or patterns have given rise to much contradictory opinion and not a little adverse criticism.

These systems having been approved and recommended by Boards of experienced officers of the respective arms, this Department is, of course, only responsible for the quality of the material and the character of the workmanship, which it is believed is unexceptionable. Before making any further expenditures in providing these, I deem it of interest to the Army that such modifications or changes, as may have been found by recent field experience to be absolutely necessary, be ascertained and approved. I will here note that in the simple matter of cartridge belts, there have been differences of opinion, and although brought to the attention of the Infantry Board, that Board recommended the cartridge box.

Frequent reports and constant calls for the cartridge belt, forced this Department to make and issue a limited number (2,500) to the troops in the field.

The equipments as now made are very expensive. If the recent field experience in the Departments of the Platte, Dakota and Columbia, will result in simplifying them and reducing their cost, it is a matter well worth consideration.

I have, therefore, the honor to recommend that this matter be brought to the attention of the General of the Army and the Commanding Generals of the Departments named, for such suggestions and recommendations as experience in the field may justify.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. V. BENNETT, Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

FIFTH NEW YORK.—This regiment is ordered to parade in fatigue uniform for drill and instruction in the school of the battalion on Monday, April 22, at Tompkins Square. Roll-call at the armory at 3 o'clock p. m., sharp. The regiment will parade in full uniform with knapsacks for inspection, review, and distribution of marksmen's badges on Monday, April 29, at the State Arsenal. Two privates from each company will be detailed for guard duty on April 22 and 29, and, in addition, Co. B will furnish one sergeant and one corporal on April 22, and Co. C one sergeant and one corporal on April 29. Details for officers of the day: First Lieut. Frederick Hoeker, for April 22; First Lieut. Andrew Hornbostel, for April 29. The officers assembled in fatigue uniform at the armory on Thursday, April 18; the officers, non-commissioned officers and non-commissioned staff on Friday, April 19, for theoretical instruction and drill. As these are the closing drills of the season the commanders of companies are directed to employ every means to ensure the prompt attendance of the men. The following promotions are announced in orders: Captain Henry Gimpel to be lieutenant-colonel; Sergt. Hippolyte Gior to be first sergeant, Corporals Theodore Riechers, John Welsh, August Amann to be sergeants, Private Wm. Schweissguth to be corporal, Co. D; Corporal John Meyer to be sergeant, Privates Berthold Dittmar, Gustav Fischer and Herman Hilbert to be corporals, Co. G; Corporal Henry Riemann to be sergeant, Private Ernst Wiese to be corporal, Co. H; Private Gottfried Ebbardt to be first sergeant, Co. I.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—First Sergeant John McGreevey, Co. G, 7th regiment, is in receipt of the following complimentary letter from Adjutant Bacon. Sergeant McGreevey is a painstaking non-commissioned officer, and very modest withal, and is deserving of much more than he appears to receive in this world:

HEADQUARTERS 7TH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y.,
New York, March 12, 1878.

To First Sergeant John McGreevey, Co. G:

Sir: Your promptness in the rendition of your returns and the correctness of the documents themselves, as prepared by you, merit some acknowledgment. Dependent as the adjutant necessarily is, in matters of administration, upon the first sergeants, his position becomes an onerous and vexatious one, unless he can, as in your case, count upon the co-operation of the incumbents of the grade in question.

Please accept my thanks, personally and officially, for the efficient and satisfactory manner in which your official intercourse with me has been conducted. Very truly yours,

C. GRANT BACON,

First Lieutenant and Adjutant 7th Regt., N. G., S. N. Y.

The following programme of the matches of the 7th Rifle Club for the year 1878 has been issued. As will be seen there is something over \$2,000 worth of prizes offered, so that the club's financial basis is in a solid condition:

Rifles.—Open to club, 7 shots, 300 yards, for challenge badge; April 13, June 8, August 3, and October 5.

Diamond Badge.—7 shots each at 300 and 500 yards; open to club only; May 4, July 6, September 7 and November 2.

Shells.—5 shots at 500 yards; open to all regimental members; to be competed for, match days: April 30, May 18, June 22, July 20, August 24, September 28, October 19, November 30; the badge is the oldest challenge piece upon the Creedmoor range, and while intrinsically one of the most worthless is most earnestly sought after by the members of the command.

The Trophy Stick.—7 shots at 300 and 500 yards, for silverware valued at \$100; the three highest prizes of \$40, \$30 and \$20 respectively to go to the marksmen making the three highest aggregate of three scores, and the fourth prize of \$10 to go to the 14th highest aggregate; the dries for matches are, 200 yards: April 20, May 11, June 8, July 13, August 10, Sep. 14, October 12, November 9; 500 yards: April 27, May 18, June 29, July 27, August 31, September 23, October 26 and November 23.

The Javelin Medal Match.—Open to all members of the regiment, monthly; 7 shots at 200 and 500 yards; medals to be won three times before passing as personal property.

The California Challenge Badge.—Presented by the veterans of the 7th in California; shot for twice a year, 5 shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards.

The Andrews Diamond Match.—Shot for twice a year; 10 shots at 300 and 500 yards; to be won three times.

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—Lieut.-Colonel Shilling instructed the right wing of this regiment in battalion movements at the State Arsenal on April 16. Companies D, E, G and I were represented, being consolidated into one division of two commands; sixteen files. The marching in column of fours was very steady, step regular and distances well preserved. The movements too were as a rule fairly executed, the principal errors being in occasional dressings to the wrong flank, a blunder committed more than once by the commandant of the second company. The close column formations and deployments were rapid and cleanly executed, as were the right and left into line from column of fours. In breaking to the right to march to the left by companies, the "turns" were very poor, the marching flanks breaking badly, while the men executed "the run" instead of double time. The "centre forward" with deployments to the front and by two movements were excellently rendered, as were the wheels into line and marching in column. On executing the fronts into line from column of companies the captain of the second company invariably failed to give the proper order to the men. As a whole the movements executed were fairly rendered, the men being steady and attentive, and promptly moving at the orders of the captains. As a drill for instruction, however, we think the reduction of the wing to only two companies was a mistake. Battalion drills are usually given more for the instruction of officers and guides than for any benefit to be derived by the men, and if the instructor had ordered a battalion formation of four commands, single rank, more satisfactory results would have been attained. In this instance two companies were wiped out, and the officers who were ordered for instruction were allowed to be passive spectators of the drill in which their men were taking part. In the National Guard the love of company is very strong, and from the rivalry of the units of a regiment, the command derives its strength. The Eighth are at present in a sad plight, and any movement that tends to weaken company interest, if even for drill purposes, must have an injurious effect upon the rank and file.

NINTH NEW YORK.—The death of Colonel James R. Hitchcock, of this command, which occurred on Friday last, April 12, was not wholly unexpected, yet its announcement cast a gloom over the whole First Division. Until within three or four weeks previous to his death, hopes were entertained that he would rally, and again resume the position in the National Guard, carved by his own indomitable energy. To the great regret of his many warm friends he has been called from our sphere, we trust only to fill a place in that heaven which all good men look forward to, worthy of the record left to his posterity. Colonel Hitchcock was born in Tompkinsville, Staten Island, March 23, 1842. His military career began as a private in Co. B, 71st regiment, during the early days of the late Civil War. At its close, he became connected with the 9th, joining Co. B on the reorganization of that regiment. He served through the several grades and in 1864 was chosen captain of his company. In 1870 he was promoted major, in 1872 lieutenant-colonel, and in 1875

colonel of the 9th regiment. Our readers, by a slight task on the memory, will easily remember the chaotic state into which this regiment fell after the death of Colonel Fisk, plunged deeper by the mismanagement and wastefulness of his successors, yet with the advent of Colonel Hitchcock, order was brought out of chaos, and the regiment steadily increased in strength, until at the last inspection the 9th stood at the head of the National Guard of the State of New York. To any one familiar with the workings of our militia system, the result accomplished by Col. Hitchcock was no slight task. Duty was paramount, and no matter what the sacrifice it was performed. His regiment was ever in his thoughts, and its welfare was never lost sight of. Indeed, the duty performed during the labor riots of July last, when unequipped as they were, the 9th marched for the protection of the lives and properties of the citizens of the State, coupled with his labors at Albany in the interest of his command during the last session of the Legislature, is ascribed by many as the cause of his sickness and death. Whatever the direct cause of his demise, in his taking off, the State loses a tried and trusty soldier, while his family and friends lose one of God's noblemen.

The funeral services were held at the Dutch Reformed Church, 48th street and 5th avenue, on Monday, where fitting tributes were paid to the dead soldier, after which the funeral escort was formed and the remains escorted to the Staten Island ferry, where they were turned over to the chief mourners—the 9th regiment. As a pageant this procession was grand, and a true expression of the worth of the deceased; but as a military funeral it was a failure. The National Guard boasts and with great justice on its strict compliance with tactics and the rules of the service; yet here was found a brigade commanded by a colonel, escorting the remains of a colonel, while the escort proper, was under the direction of an officer junior to the deceased. The formation of this escort was as follows: Col. Voss, 71st New York, commanding the brigade, with five staff; 71st regiment, Lieut.-Col. Chadcock, commanding, eight companies, sixteen front; 11th regiment, Col. Unbekant, commanding, nine companies, twelve front; hearses, surrounded by the pall bearers, Brig.-Gens. Varian and Wylie, Colonels Clark, Scott, Spencer, and Porter, with an outside guard composed of members of the 9th regiment; 9th Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Montgomery in command, as mourners, although with arms, twenty platoons, sixteen files front; Troy Citizens' Corps, "6th Separate Company," Captain Cusick, two platoons, sixteen front, with arms; Veteran Corps, 9th regiment, Col. John H. Wood; officers of the 7th, 8th, 5th, and 69th regiments; carriages, in which were Brig.-General Vilmar, commanding 2d Brigade and staff; Major-Gen. Carr, Troy; Col. Alfred H. Taylor, Assistant Adjutant-General, S. N. Y., and the family and relatives of the deceased. One regiment only, under command of an officer equal in rank to the deceased should have been the escort, while all other organizations should have paraded in rear of the hearse and without arms, simply as mourners. The route was from the church down 5th avenue and Broadway to the ferry, and many were the compliments paid the 9th for its magnificent turn-out, soldierly bearing and solid marching. We have never seen it to such advantage. The Troy Citizens' Corps was the observed of all observers, its showy uniform coupled with its solid fronts and splendid marching winning encomiums from even the most critical. It seemed in steadiness and precision fully equal to any company in the first or second divisions. On arrival at the ferry the escort was dismissed, the 9th regiment, who were paraded as mourners, and Company F, 71st, Lieut. Gustavus W. Onover, escorting the remains to the Richmond County Cemetery, where, after a short prayer by Chaplain Houghton, the last tribute to the dead soldier was paid by his brothers in arms. The mourners lining the salute.

ELEVENTH NEW YORK.—The companies comprising the left wing of this regiment assembled for battalion drill at their armory, Grand street, on Thursday, April 11, line being formed at 8:20 o'clock with four commands of twelve files. The command was assumed by Col. Unbekant, assisted by the lieutenant-colonel and major. The formation was for dress parade, the ceremony being very poorly executed, the adjutant not being equal to the occasion. The line was imperfectly formed, guides very poor, and company officers careless. The manual of arms was ragged, time and motion being completely ignored, while several of the guides and the color guard executed the full manual, including the fix and charge bayonet. At the close of the manual the adjutant was about to dismiss the parade without receiving the reports of the first sergeant until reminded of his error by the colonel. Line was reformed, and a march in column of fours commenced the drill. The step was of the required cadence, but the distances and alignment of the fours were not good. Fours left and an advance and retreat in line of battle, repeated several times, were very well done, until the fourth company at the command "fours right about" executed the left about, which threw the line into confusion and necessitated a halt. Fours right and an advance by the flanks of subdivisions were cleanly executed, and a fours left brought the battalion into column of companies, in which order a march was taken up, step and distances being good; the alignments, however, were wretched. The companies were again broken into column of fours and wheeled into line, the captains not appearing to know to which flank of their companies the dress should be. This was a prevailing error during the drill, and several times were these officers properly instructed. Companies right wheel, and left into line wheel, were badly done by the two rear companies, who in some unaccountable manner did not have the proper distances, and consequently had to take the side step in order to dress on the line. Another march in column of fours, with the manual on the march, which would have been fairly executed but for the presence in the ranks of some ten or a dozen recruits; and when the fours were again brought into line, the two left companies were much crowded. At parade rest the men were fairly steady, but some of the pieces were barrels to the right and others to the front. Centre forward fours left and right were well done, only that the left wing failed to obliquely make room for the file-closers, while in the deployment the fours of the right companies did not bring their pieces down together when halted. Double column fours left and right was good; but in changing direction by the left flank the commandants of divisions marched at the head of their divisions instead of halting to let them march past them; they also dressed to the left instead of the right. These mistakes were remedied on a repetition of the movement; but in the deployment of the double column the right companies when executing the left turn failed to bring the pieces to a right shoulder. This mistake did not appear to be noticed by any of the officers present. A few repetitions of this movement closed the drill, which, while not being a good one, was an improvement on former ones in the earlier part of the drill season.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—The left wing of this command, Cos. E, F, I and K, were exercised in the school of the battalion, under the instruction of Major Jas. H. Jones, at the State Arsenal, on April 12, the formation being four companies, twelve files. As this was the major's first appearance as a commanding officer, both officers and men were rather

anxious as to the result. The first orders given, however, seemed to settle the anxiety, and the 12th's new major was voted a success by the officers and men present as spectators, while the manner of those in the ranks confirmed the judgment. From the very first movement the battalion was watchful and attentive, and indeed it was well they were so, for from the rapid manner in which the orders were given, movement after movement following without halt or hesitancy, close attention was needed to save the officers from committing serious blunders by not understanding the orders. For nearly one hour ployments into close column right and left in front; deployments on the several companies; marching and wheeling in column of companies; column of fours marches right and left in front, with on right and left into line, and advances and retreats in line, were admirably executed, promptness being the rule; and although in many instances the execution might be improved, the general steadiness of the men and the promptitude of the officers were commendable. During this hour's drill there was only one serious blunder, and that was caused by an error in the command of the instructor. From the column of fours broken at right angles the order "fours right, rear companies on right into line," was given. The two right companies wheeled promptly, halted, dressed, and supported arms; but the instructor having failed to continue his order, with "faced to the rear," the commandant of the third company was somewhat mixed as to the correct movement, while his company endeavored to execute "on right into line;" while the commandant of the fourth company, after executing the front into line as directed, stood fast and awaited developments. The major seeing the error promptly corrected it, and the movement was repeated in fine shape. After a short rest the manual was executed only fairly, the double column of fours being then formed, marched around the room and deployed by two movements in a splendid manner. The double column was also formed and deployed, and the several close column movements were repeated. Ranks were then opened and the manual of arms again executed, this time in an excellent manner. During the marches, particularly in column of fours, the step, although being most correct as to cadence, was repeatedly broken in the rear companies, particularly when changing direction in the column of fours. This change of direction as executed in the 12th needs correction, and we have repeatedly called attention to the careless and slovenly manner in which it is performed. There is no particular reason why the rear of the column should not march square up to the original wheeling points instead of edging to the right or left and forming a great curve before the change is executed. If the file-closers will attend to their duties this error can be remedied. The drill was a good one, and a great improvement on that of the right wing held on the Monday previous. We would recommend the major, however, to be more deliberate in giving his orders, as it is absolutely necessary that every captain should distinctly hear the preparatory command before the command of execution is given.

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK.—Cos. A, D, F and K, of this regiment, equalized into six commands of twelve files each, were exercised in battalion movements at the Clermont avenue armory on April 15, Col. Ward being the instructor, assisted by the lieutenant-colonel and major. The adjutant and sergeant-major were made conspicuous by their absence. At 8 p. m. sharp the men fell in, and at twenty-eight minutes past they were turned over to the instructor. The companies were advanced to the front by the left flank and wheeled by fours to the right into column, the movements being executed in a very straggling manner. The left guides covering, the men of the first and fifth companies were dressed to the left, with their pieces at the right shoulder, and not only once was this strange manoeuvre performed but several times during the drill. A left into line wheel was handsome; but the right guide of the battalion incorrectly inverted his piece while marking the point of rest of the right company. After again breaking into column, right into line wheel was executed, the left guide committing the same error. The movements were excellently rendered, but the company commanders were very slow in dressing. A march in column of companies was next executed; but the leading company after once changing direction to the left, marched straight into the rear wall instead of continuing the column left, and in consequence the battalion had to be marched to the rear. The march was then continued, but much distance was lost and the step was very irregular, the first and fourth companies one step, the remaining two having another. The instructor vainly endeavored to force the guides to retain the proper distances; the further the battalion advanced, however, the greater became the gaps, until finally "mark time" was given, and proper distances taken. The wheel into line was excellent. Companies break from the right to march to the left was next essayed, but so much distance was lost in the passage, that after marching once around the room the sixth company was forced to take up the double time in order to close to proper distance. Wheeling by fours, however, was excellent. Left into line wheel rear companies left front into line was fairly performed, except that the guides were rather dilatory in coming to the front. The guide of the fifth company failed to come out, while that of the fourth remained at a carry instead of inverting his piece. The break from the left to march to the right was much better, and after wheeling into line the companies were marched to the rear by the flank of companies and then wheeled into column. The movement was marred by the second and fifth companies gaining too much distance before being wheeled into column. On repetition and after careful explanation from the instructor these movements were handsomely repeated. Being in line close column on third division right in front was smoothly performed, followed by an excellent deployment on first division. The guides were again slow to come to the front, while one captain lost his place and dressed the wrong company. The close column on first division right in front was good; but on deploying a bad break occurred in the second division caused by a misunderstood command. The double column which followed was decidedly bad, the right companies being mixed when making the junction. Change direction by the right flank and deploy by two movements were, perhaps, the most successful manoeuvres of the drill, the "turns" of the left companies being clean and regular. These movements were repeated, also in fine shape, after which an advance and retreat in line were splendidly executed. It was evident from the very first movement that the drill was a working one and not for show, for the instructor acted as though he meant business, and expected the same from officers and men. He carefully explained each movement, and was emphatic when instructing the officers in arithmetic, informing them that two yards meant just six feet and neither more nor less. The men were steady and paid the utmost attention, and the errors, except those of the guides, were made by the officers. The strength present of the wing was just 103 files, the size of the room causing the reduction of the fronts.

—VERY soon after the fire which destroyed the 8th regiment armory, Co. A, 23d regiment, invited Co. C, of the 8th, to freely use their company quarters until the 8th were again provided with an armory. In recognition of this courtesy Co. C, 8th, have presented Co. A, 23d, with a handsome set of resolutions.

CREEDMOOR.—The range was formally opened for the season of 1878 on April 13, the contests commencing with the "Sharps gold match," 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; fifteen rounds at each range; no coaching or spotting being allowed; the winner to make the highest score at the three ranges. The wind was very strong, which, added to its being the first day's practice with most of the men, made low scores the rule. Isaac L. Allen led the match at 800 yards with 64 points, but at the 900 Frank Hyde scored 68 points, thus breaking the match for the day. Mr. Hyde won the prize money with 189 out of the possible 225 points. At the short ranges, 200 yards, there were twenty-five competitors for the *Turf, Field and Farm* challenge badge, Mr. J. B. Grohman winning with 40 out of the possible 50 points. At 300 yards twenty-five marksmen competed for badge No. 2, *Spirit of the Times*, Mr. C. H. Johr being the successful marksman with 36 out of the possible 50. This being his third victory he was also declared the owner of the medal. Dr. M. M. Maltby won the midrange badge of the Irish-American Club with 71 out of 100, 300 and 600 yards; and Mr. O. H. Eagle won the 7th regiment Rifle Club match for the "rifles." A squad of the 14th New York shot over the long ranges during the day, using the Peabody-Martini military rifle, and under the coaching of Capt. Edwin A. Perry secured some very creditable scores.

On April 17, the "Ballard match," 200 yards, fifteen rounds, without cleaning, was won with a score of 66 out of 75 by T. L. Rathen, while for the "Appleton prize," 200 and 300 yards, Dr. Dudley on a score of 60 out of the possible 75 was declared the winner.

On April 20 at 11:30 o'clock a. m. the fourth competition for the Remington prize \$300 gold will be held; distances, 900 and 1,000 yards; twenty rounds at each range. The match is restricted to Remington rifles and ammunition, the latter being delivered on the range. At 3 o'clock p. m., third competition for the "Skirmisher's badge." Open to all members of the N. R. A. and National Guard in uniform; military rifles; distances, 200 to 500 yards. Competitors squared and firing five rounds each, advancing and re-creating, at signal.

April 21, 1:30 p. m., first competition for the Waters' long range prize, 1,000 yards; thirty rounds without sighting shots. At 1:30 p. m. fourth competition for the "Wylie badge" N. R. A. and N. G., S. N. Y.; distances, 300 and 500 yards standing; military rifle; seven rounds at each range. Same time, the first competition for the Remington long range, presented by the *National Guardsman*. Members of the National Guard only; 300 and 600 yards; seven rounds at each range.

THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY MATCH.—The following circular, in accordance with the recent resolution of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association, has been issued to the prominent riflemen and heads of departments in the several States:

No. 206 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, April 11, 1878.
"Sir: The National Rifle Association have decided upon having at their annual meeting at Creedmoor in September next an "International Military Match," which shall be open to teams from the National Guard of each State and Territory of the United States, and similar teams from the National Guard, militia or volunteers from England, Ireland, Scotland, Australia, and each of the provinces of Canada or of Great Britain and also from all other nations interested in military shooting. The intention is to constitute this match a practical military competition to be shot annually, in which all the competitors will be required to be duly enlisted officers or men of some military organization in the country they represent, and in which both the Regular Army and the militia or volunteers of each country may be entitled to a separate representation.

The undersigned having appointed a committee to confer with representative riflemen in regard to the details best adapted to make this match a success respectfully ask you to favor them with your views upon the subject, particularly as to the number that should compose the team, the distance at which it should be shot and the prizes.

It is desirable that ——— should be represented in this match, and the committee would respectfully ask if you will not bring the proposition before such gentlemen as are influential in such matters and use your own influence to secure that result. From the assurances that have already been received the committee feel certain that the match will be a great success, but this success can be made still greater by an early assurance that ——— will be represented.

The Inter-State match will take place at the same meeting of the National Rifle Association in which the State of New York furnishes camp equipage to all teams who may enter. Undoubtedly the same accommodation will be furnished to those who may enter for the match in question.

On behalf of the National Rifle Association and the National Guard of this State we desire to tender a cordial welcome to all the representatives from ——— who may participate in this match, and assure them that no effort will be spared to make their visit pleasant. We have the honor to be, very respectfully,
GEORGE W. WINGATE,
DANIEL D. WYLLIE, } Committee.
JOHN P. WATERS,

WHAT BECOMES OF UNEXPENDED STATE AMMUNITION.—The following communication has this week been received by the Inspector of Rifle Practice of one of the regiments of the 1st N. Y. Division, and as it appears to be a circular letter, we presume it has been sent to all the inspectors in the State:

800 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, April 12, 1878.
Inspector Rifle Practice. — Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: We have recently bought a quantity of cal. 50, 70 grain ammunition, made by the U. M. C. Co., similar to that issued by the State for practice at Creedmoor last season. If you should have any of the same sort to dispose of we could probably use it, provided we could have it immediately. Price, \$18. Your early reply will oblige. Yours, very truly,
JOHN P. MOORE'S SONS, PER D. P. SMOOT.

This ammunition would cost about \$26 per thousand rounds, and if Messrs. Moore and Sons can purchase it for \$18 per thousand we should certainly advise them to do so, but will they be good enough to explain what authority the Inspectors of Rifle Practice have to sell them ammunition? And are they not aware that its sale to them without proper authority would involve the inspectors in the vulgar crime of theft, and place the purchasers in the position of receiving stolen goods?

NEW JERSEY.—The following extracts are from a supplement to the "Act for the organization of the National Guard of New Jersey," approved March 15, 1873:

23. *And be it enacted*, That the annual inspection of each company of the National Guard shall be made by the inspector of brigade between the first day of May and the twentieth day of May except that whenever any regiment or battalion is unattached to any brigade, the inspector-general be and he is hereby authorized to detail any field or line officer of the National Guard to inspect such unattached regiment or battalion, at which inspection there shall be furnished by each company commander to the inspector, muster rolls in triplicate of the company, which rolls shall have endorsed thereon a certificate of the commanding officer of the average present at all company drills and parades throughout the year, which muster rolls shall then be examined by the inspecting officer and by him certified, and the three copies disposed of as follows: One shall be sent to the regimental or battalion commandant and two forwarded by the brigade inspector or the inspecting officer to the inspector of division.

24. *And be it enacted*, That the annual appropriation of every company that shall fail to parade for inspection within the time fixed by law, or whose reports are not duly forwarded to the inspector of division on or before the first day of June succeeding such annual inspection, be and the same is hereby forfeited.

The "Act to provide armories for the National Guard of the State of New Jersey," is as follows:

1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That it shall be lawful for the Board of Aldermen or other legislative body of any incorporated city of this State, to lease for a term of not exceeding five years, any premises in said city for the purpose of an armory for any of the regiments or companies of the National Guard of this State; provided, the rental shall not exceed the amount appropriated for such purpose in any one year.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Capt. Muldoon, commanding the Irish regiment, inspected the different companies of the regiment during the past fortnight. The parading strength of the several companies was only fair, aggregate strength being 223 men. As usual, however, they presented a clean and neat appearance. They were drilled in the loadings and firing, a few of the company doing very well, others but poorly; Cos. B, I and G doing about the best. There seems to be great difficulty in arriving at any conclusion in regard to a suitable candidate for colonel; several names have been canvassed but do not meet with that unanimity desirable. It would be well, perhaps, for the board of officers to first tender the position officially to their old commander, Cos. E and K have both been improving the appearance of their rooms; Cos. K entirely refitting and furnishing them, making it the finest military parlor in the division; the upholstering being done by Bush Bros., Seventeenth and Wallace streets. The officers of the 3d regiment, after having recently requested Lieut.-Col. Rogers to resign, have now unanimously elected him to the position of colonel of the regiment, vice Colonel Smith, resigned. The 2d seems to be still in the old rut; no colonel, and not much prospect of getting one. If the new bill before the Legislature was passed it would no doubt cause awakening in all of the commands, but it is making such slow progress that it is not improbable that it will fail to pass entirely. The Washington Grays are steadily adding to their membership. Capt. Elliot hopes to have on at least fifty men at the regular spring inspection. We understand they will give a dress drill and hop at their armory on the 23d April.

CONNECTICUT.—The coming team contest between the 1st and 2d regiments is now the talk in National Guard circles. Both teams are practicing preparatory to the contest, which is to take place at Quinnipiac park, New Haven, Wednesday, May 8. The team of the 2d regiment is nearly the same as to membership as the one which competed at Creedmoor last fall in the Inter-State match, and made 81 per cent. of the possible score. The team of the 1st will have to do some lively work to win the match. The competition is for the permanent ownership of the prizes won by the Connecticut team at Creedmoor in 1875—which team was composed of men of the 1st and 2d regiments. The conditions are the same as in the Inter-State match, viz.: Distances 200 and 500 yards, ten shots each distance, two sighting shots, teams to number twelve men three reserves. The Springfield rifle, cal. 45, model of 1873, will be used. The personnel of the teams is as follows: 1st regiment, Capt. Woodbridge, I. T. P., Capt. Welles (B), Lieut. Clark (B), Lieut. Osgood (E), Lieut. Faughnan (D), Sergt. Whitney (F), 1st Sergt. Thornton (S), Sergt. Simons (B), Corp. Chapin (H), Corp. Bayne (E), Corp. Watkins (G), Privates Hake Wessell (F), Green (F), Hudson (F), and Woodward (F). 2d regiment, Capt. Kennedy, I. T. P., Lieut. Lane (I), 1st Sergt. Mix (K), Sergt. La Barre (K), Sergt. Crampton (A), Sergt. Craig (H), Corp. Walker (E), Private Folsom (E), Tinkey (E), Jorcy (B), Nichols (B), Smith (A), Keene (K), and Whitlock (A).

On Wednesday, May 8, at the same range, a team of twelve commissioned officers of the 1st and 2d regiments will shoot a match on same conditions as the regimental team match; also a team match between Cos. F, 1st, and Cos. K, 2d regiments, eight men on a team, distances, 200 and 500 yards. Considerable interest centres in these matches, and will be the greatest day of rifle shooting in the National Guard yet attempted.

RHODE ISLAND.—Major Frank S. Arnold's work on "The Discipline and Drill of the Militia" has been adopted as a text-book for the militia service by his Excellency the Governor. Circular No. 1, A. G. O., announces that they will be furnished at the rate of four copies to each battalion and company commander. The new militia act met with an untimely death, much to the chagrin of its advocates in the House on Friday last week. In this act an attempt was made under the pretext of efficiency to reduce the present division of about 2,000 to a brigade of 1,600 men; and the usual war cry of economy was introduced to have its effect upon the country members of the Legislature. Doubtless it would be far better for this State to have one regiment under the present appropriation for militia purposes than to keep up the present establishment without an increase in legislative generosity. This act would have abolished those superfluous officers that are the very life of the organization, for it is among those that may be found the strength, morally and financially, of the organization; and until such time as the State is ready and willing to take the place of the so-called superfluous officers all intelligent citizens will be opposed to a change in the present system. Let the State assume armory rents, establish a uniformed attendance at drills, enforce discipline, and equip the men; then we will endorse a reduction of epaulettes, and not till then. The money now appropriated would not support a regiment, and if this be true how could a brigade live better than a division? The only difference would be the pay of 200 men at a cost of about 600. There was too much "may" and too little "shall" in the act offered. When a new law is placed in the statute book we hope that it will be one that will be enforced, not one that will be enforced if convenient, and that it will be drawn by a commission fully and ably qualified to draft a militia law.

The exchange of arms so long contemplated have been nearly effected, and the State will soon be fully supplied with modern arms.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—At the last Wimbledon meeting 1,716 prizes were given worth \$70,833, the largest prize list yet.

—The 1st Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts, began battalion drills April 9 at the "drill shed." We shall look in ere long.

—Co. F, 5th Massachusetts (Waltham), was inspected Thursday, April 11.

—The quarterly returns of the 49th New York show a gain of twenty for the past three months.

—The following are the officers of the new company of the 51st New York: Captain, H. T. Knapp; First Lieutenant, Thos. T. Slummock; Second Lieutenant, Robert W. Eaton.

—Co. F, 65th New York, are making preparations on a large scale for a grand exhibition drill, concert, and hop at their armory on Easter Monday, April 22.

—CAPT. WM. L. AMES, 1st Separate Troop of Cavalry, N. G., S. N. Y. (Oswego, N. Y.), has been cashiered for insubordination, disobedience of orders, and breaches of the peace.

—LIEUT. JOSEPH I. SAYLES, Ames Troop Cavalry, Rome, N. Y., has been tried by court-martial, found guilty of insubordination, and sentenced to be cashiered, for disobedience of orders during the July riots.

—CAPT. D. H. BRUCE, Inspector of rifle practice of the 51st New York, has been detailed by Gen. Hawley as acting inspector of rifle practice of the 10th Brigade, during the absence of Major F. B. Chapman.

—The Washington Grays, Philadelphia, will be 66 years old on the 19th April. It being Good Friday, the anniversary will be celebrated by inspection, drill and reception on Tuesday evening, April 23.

—Cos. A and B, 8th Massachusetts (Newburyport), were inspected Monday evening, April 8; Co. K (Salem), Wednesday, April 10; Co. D (Lynn), Thursday, April 11; Co. E (Haverly), Friday, April 12, and Co. G, 9th Battalion, Wednesday, April 10.

—The proceedings, findings, and sentences of the 1st Brigade court-martial, convened by General Orders No. 3, current series, for the trial of delinquencies and deficiencies during the year 1877 of officers below the rank of major, and of which Col. Chas. S. Spencer, commanding 5th Infantry, is president, have been approved.

—The Maryland Rifle Club, Baltimore, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. W. H. Keener; Vice-President, Joseph O. Smith; Secretary, A. V. Canfield; Treasurer, W. B. Oliver. The range of the club was opened on

April 13 with the sixth competition for a Remington revolver. Matches are held every Wednesday and Saturday during the season.

—LIEUT. D. SAUERWEIN, 65th New York, won the prize in the long range 1,000 yards match of the Bay View Rifle Association spring meeting held at Buffalo April 13. The Remington military cal. 50, 70 grains, was used. At the same meeting Lieut. Sauerwein also won the Howard prize, 300, 300 and 500 yards, and Capt. H. S. Mulligan, 74th New York, won the Plumb prize, same distances. The high wind prevented the securing of very high scores.

—LIEUT. ALONZO T. DECKER, Washington Gray Troop, 1st New York Division, has accepted the position of captain and inspector of rifle practice on the staff of Col. S. V. E. Croeger, commanding 13th regiment. The 13th are most fortunate in securing the services of an officer so well posted in his duties, and such a thorough enthusiast in rifle practice. If the 13th has done so well under an acting inspector, what may they not reach with an experienced instructor of musketry such as Capt. Decker.

—BATTALIONS B and K and Separate Troop A (Klein's), attached to 1st N. Y. Division headquarters, united in presenting to Col. Card Jussen, inspector 1st Division, on April 12, a testimonial consisting of a beautiful silver service, incased in a rosewood and oak box. A beautiful lunch was provided at the "rendezvous." Gen. Shaler and staff being invited to witness the presentation. It is needless to say that all enjoyed themselves.

—THE CORRESPONDENTS of the *Volunteer Service Gazette* are actively discussing the question as to whether the back position is the best for rifle shooting. The Sharps Rifle Company addressed a letter to Mr. John Rigby March 5 with reference to his proposition for a match at 1,000 yards between two men shooting with muzzle-loaders, and two men with American breech-loaders, the latter to clean at their discretion, but the prize to be awarded to the squad making the best score in a given time. They object to what they assert are subsequent modifications of the original proposition such as the men to fire alternately, going back in the usual manner to load. If the men are to fire alternately only, they argue, then it becomes only an international match on a small scale; and how, then, is the superior effective speed claimed for the breech-loader to be demonstrated? If each must go back to load, how far back must they go, and how shall we equalize matters if it should chance that your tall Milner should be pitted, say, against our little Blydenburgh? Would it not in such a case be a question of legs rather than rifles? It appears to us that we make a fair proposition in proposing that each squad shall load, clean, and manipulate the rifles in any manner that shall produce the best results, restricted only by the rules of the N. R. A. of this country, or that of Great Britain, so far as they apply to position, trigger-pull, weight of rifles, etc. They we further say: To meet your objection to a simultaneous match, will enlarge our proposition in your behalf. We take it you have some weather at least as favorable as any we have. We will fix three days in May or June upon which our squad shall shoot one hour each, taking our chances of the weather. We will take the best of the three as our score, and will allow your squad to shoot against it for the balance of the year 1878, as often as you may elect to put them into the field.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

IRON-CLAD.—You cannot obtain a pension except by a special act of Congress, as you were not treated by surgeon nor in hospital, and there is no record of your wound.

C.—Your question is not sufficiently intelligent to enable us to reply. Commissioners are appointed by every Circuit Court of the United States, and it is therefore impossible for us to say "who is the U. S. Commissioner."

CAVALRY.—The English military seat, "as it should be," is described in Nolan's excellent treatise on cavalry. This does not vary from that which is taught at our Military Academy. The English hunting saddle is different from the cavalry saddle as it is smaller, and it brings the rider closer to the horse. The hunting seat is more the jockey seat. The stirrups are shorter and the rider is thrown a little farther back on the horse.

H. R.—Men are enlisted expressly for Hospital Stewards. You should make a written application to the Surgeon-General of the Army at Washington to be enlisted. If any steward is needed you would probably be referred to the nearest recruiting officer who would be authorized to make the enlistment if you are found physically and professionally qualified.

H. H. C.—All applicants for enlistment in the Signal Service are required to pass an examination before a Board which meets in Washington. This requirement is attended with so much expense, especially to applicants who are in the Service, that but few care to take the venture. In a few cases these transfers have been ordered by the Secretary of War upon the approval of the Chief Signal Officer, but in no case are they so ordered without the examination.

TACTICAL POINTS asks: At the review of a battalion, after arms have been presented to the reviewing officer, does the battalion commander sheath his sword before joining the reviewing officer to march around the battalion? **ANSWER.**—The sword should not be sheathed, as the Tactics do not prescribe it.

CAPTAIN 51st NEW YORK writes: Will you enlighten us on the following point: In par. 424, Revised Infantry Tactics, "to form front into line faced to the rear," the Tactics say "the captains do not halt their companies till they have marched three yards beyond the line." Do the captains halt their companies before wheeling about by fours? **ANSWER.**—Yes.

AN action against Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, in which one James A. Whelan seeks to recover nearly \$500,000, is on the calendar of the United States Circuit Court, New York. The suit is brought to obtain damages for the alleged unlawful "conversion to his own use" of the stock of a Louisiana plantation in the month of August, 1867. The property scheduled in the complaint amounts to \$420,000, and embraces horses, cows, pigs, sheep, and mules by the hundred; shovels, spades, ploughs, carts, wagons, hoes, and other farm utensils, together with about 300 hogheads of sugar and 250 hogheads of molasses—in fact the complete stock of the Kilona plantation, in St. Charles Parish. It is understood that the defence will show that all these acts of appropriation were done by the General in his capacity as a military officer and in behalf of the United States Government while he was acting as commander of the Military Department of the Gulf, during the early period of reconstruction, and further that the inventory is largely exaggerated both as to quantity and value.

AN enthusiastic correspondent of the Scientific American thinks that sea water can be introduced as a beverage. He says: "It is scarcely more nauseous than many saline spring waters that people learn to relish; and once the system has become used to the reception of it, no unpleasant or disturbing results will follow its habitual or occasional use. In many parts of the world the natives drink freely of brackish waters which strangers cannot tolerate; and we have been told of sailors who have trained their stomachs to receive sea water as kindly as fresh water. In view of the constant risk which seafaring people run of being caught with a short supply of ordinary potable water it would seem to be a wise precaution on the part of all such to master the situation in advance. By gradually increasing the proportion of sea water in their daily work, they might learn to use sea water not only with improvement, but with life-saving effect in emergencies, and that without any serious preliminary discomfort." A change of drinks could be easily had by introducing bluge water. The editor of the *Scientific*, who evidently shares the old time sailor prejudice in favor of fresh water, suggests that a shallow pan filled with salt water, covered with an inclined plane of glass and exposed to the sun, is a very simple way which is almost always available for converting salt water into fresh. The solar heat causes evaporation, and the vapor condensing on the glass is caught in a receptacle.

THE TRAINING-SHIP MINNESOTA.

In an article contributed to Johnson's Cyclopaedia, entitled "Navy," Capt. S. B. Luce, U. S. N., says:

In the war of 1812, though the United States had nothing on the ocean that could contend against the powerful fleets of England, yet the few single engagements that were fought discovered so much professional skill on the part of the seamen that the country soon saw itself possessed of all the elements for one of the finest navies in the world. On the lakes where the forces of the two countries were more on a par, this was still more manifest, for the results of the victories gained on Erie and Champlain were immediate and important, the English themselves admitting that they lost there all but their honor. During the Mexican war and the Civil war the field of operations of the Navy was confined to blockading and operating on shore, there being no sea-going ships on either occasion to contend against our own. Though justly proud of the achievements of their little Navy, the people of the U. S. should bear in mind that it has never been opposed, in a military sense, to any other navy. The single fights of isolated cruisers, however heroic, rarely have any effect upon the ultimate results of a war. The real strength of a navy is measured by its line of battle. Now, the U. S. have never had a line of battle, so that in reality their strength as a naval power has never been tested. What we may justly pride ourselves upon, therefore, are the indications we have discovered of a capacity for a naval power, rather than upon the power itself. By keeping this fact in prominent view we may be able to appreciate the true value of our small Navy, and in contemplating a maritime war cease to indulge expectations which cannot by our present policy be realized. Navies have their triumphs of peace as well as war. The U. S. Exploring Expedition and that to Japan, the inter-oceanic canal surveys, Arctic voyages and those for deep-sea soundings, the Pacific explorations for hidden dangers, and the distant voyage of the *Seadora* (which like that of the celebrated Cook to Otaheite in 1770 was undertaken for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus), show how valuable may be the returns made to the country in time of peace by a well employed Navy, while the Naval Observatory, the Coast Survey, Hydrographic Office, Torpedo Station, and Naval Academy, are all working their way in the broad domain of scientific research, and adding daily to the common stock of useful information.

Capt. Luce is now in command of the training-ship *Minnesota*, where he is endeavoring to instill into the boys under his charge the spirit of the best traditions of our Navy. No better man could be found for the place, and no one in our Navy has done more to make such a training school possible. On board the *Minnesota* are boys who are taught seamanship and gunnery, and are also instructed in infantry tactics, arithmetic, geography, spelling, writing and history. One or two evenings in a week they have singing school, and are taught in such a manner as to make it an amusement. Once a week the chaplain lectures on instructive subjects, generally scientific. In every respect the boys are well cared for, and their personal and general appearance indicates the care exercised in making selections from the numerous applicants for enlistment.

There seems to be one fault in connection with the system of training at the present time; it admits of the boys being taken from the training-ship after less than a year's service and placed on vessels in the Navy to fill out a ship's crew. But few, if any of the boys have been on the *Minnesota* for two years, and we understand none have been able to secure a three years' training. It is hoped that when the Navy Department can secure special legislation for the encouragement of the system, three years' term of service will be adopted, and consequently the apprentices enabled to obtain a more complete education than they now secure. We have no doubt that any improvements that can be added ought to be made, will be zealously urged by Capt. Luce, whose well known interest in the training of young men as seamen for the Navy, guarantees that nothing benefitting the system will be overlooked. The officers of the *Minnesota* are: Captain S. B. Luce, commanding; Lieut.-Comdr. H. C. White, executive; Lieutenant F. M. Symonds, navigator; Surgeon S. Robertson; Asst. Surgeon W. N. Murray; Paymaster A. J. Pritchard; Chief Engineer B. H. Wharton; P. Asst. Engineer E. A. Maguire; Asst. Engineer Geo. Kearney; Lieutenants E. P. McClellan, H. L. Tremain, B. Noyes, C. P. Perkins, N. H. Barnes, D. H. Mahan; Lieut. A. S. Taylor, U. S. M. C.; Ensigns C. Laird, F. E. Heatty, M. L. Woods, R. M. Doyle, H. J. Hunt; Boatswain D. Ward; Gunner R. J. Hill; Carpenter J. Keene; Sailmaker J. A. Birdsell; Captain's Clerk, C. Capovlier; Paymaster's Clerk, J. Daly.

The "Peabody" gun, mentioned in the article which we copied last week from the *London Times*, is the Peabody-Martini rifle, manufactured by the Providence Tool Co., Providence, R. I., which is identical with the Martini Henry rifle in use by the British army. There is a slight modification in the cartridges used by the Peabody-Martini, which adds somewhat to the range of the weapon, but this is chiefly due to the Henry system of rifling. The English manufacturers of the Martini-Henry guns are endeavoring to prevent the manufacturers of the Peabody-Martini from making and using the Henry system of rifling, but are not likely to succeed. The Turkish troops were not furnished with their "Peabody" until just when hostilities had commenced, no time being given them to drill in the use of the gun, which may partially account for the ineffective use of their weapons to which the *Times*' correspondent alludes.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to Secretary Schurz a copy of a report of Lieutenant Colonel Morrison, of the 2d Infantry, relative to the cutting of timber on Government lands near Coeur d'Alene, Lake Idaho. This report states that depredations on a large scale are being made by parties who informed Lieutenant Colonel Morrison that they intended to cut and drive 300,000 feet of logs, and that they had no permit to take them from the public lands. On reporting the trespass to the United States land agents, at Lewiston, Idaho, an officer was informed that no civil authority in the Territory was authorized to protect the public lands from this wholesale pillage. In view of the fact that a wood and timber reservation may be located so as to include the depredated section the report says that it is very important that immediate measures be taken by some authority to stop these operations.

THE SMALL ARMS BOARD.—The *Hartford Evening Post* of April 5, says: "The Small Arms Board appointed by the Government to conduct a series of tests of arms at the Springfield Armory have commenced work. The only companies now represented are the Colt's, of Hartford, and the Merwin, Hurlburt and Co., of New York, but all the prominent manufacturers of the country are expected to submit arms for examination. On Thursday the board commenced the test of Gen. William B. Franklin's gun, manufactured at Colt's. For the present the board will meet at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and listen to the reading of Lieut. Geer's record of the proceedings of the day before, and in the afternoon proceed with the experiments, some of which will be conducted at the armory and some at the water shops. The board have adopted substantially the rules of 1872-3 to govern the tests of the guns which may be presented to them during the present session."

MR. ZAMCONA, the Mexican representative, at Washington, has received the following telegram, announcing the recognition of the Diaz government by the United States Minister, Mr. Foster.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 10, 1878.
Minister Foster sent yesterday a communication recognizing the government of Mexico and establishing official relations with the Mexican government. You have been appointed our Minister to that government and the Senate has confirmed the appointment.
VALLARTA, Secretary of State.

THE following named officers are registered at the War Department for the week ending April 16:
Gen. John Gibbon, Col. 7th Infantry; Major A. J. Dallas, 23d Infantry; Captain Fred. Van Vliet, 3d Cavalry; Major Dewey, Paymaster; Colonel Thomas Yates, retired; Lieut. Warren, 14th Infantry; Lieut. Hubbard, 3rd Artillery; Major Benjamin C. Card, Q. M. D.; Major J. G. Turnbull, Captain 3d Artillery; Captain J. G. Ramsay, 2d Artillery; Lieut. Nichols, 1st Artillery.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE *Golos* reports that 700 English officers were attached to the Sultan's army.

THE Russians seem making preparations for a long, if not a permanent, stay in Bulgaria. They are laying down railways and making roads everywhere.

THE most reliable accounts of the Greek rising in Turkey represent the fighting to be of a very mild character on both sides.

THE non-commissioned officers, trumpeters and farriers of the English cavalry are to be at once armed with the Adams six-chamber revolver.

THE Admiralty have rechristened the *Independence*, the Brazilian ironclad just purchased, as the *Neptune*. The *Neptune* is armed with the Whitworth gun.

THE Russian Government has under consideration a project for establishing classes for the study of military law in the military academies in Russia.

THE French Senate has reinstated a vote of 33,000 francs for a chaplain-general, which had been struck out of the navy estimates by the Chamber.

SEVEN regiments of English cavalry and twenty-one battalions of infantry are to be rendered available for active service.

THREE thousand six hundred corpses of the Turkish victims of typhus were buried by the Russian army the day after their entry into Erzeroum.

LIEUT.-COL. FOSBERY suggests lining the torpedo launches with india-rubber and gutta-percha, which, though penetrable, will close up after penetration and keep out the water. His plan is to be tried in England.

THE latest returns show that the Italian army has a grand total of 18,836 officers, and 867,866 non-commissioned officers and men, of which number, however, exclusive of officers, only 219,041 are with the colors.

THE Swedish Government has given an order for the construction of five torpedo vessels of an improved type. Each steamer will carry two pole torpedoes at the bow and two at the stern, together with some Gatling guns. Their speed will be about twenty miles an hour.

THE French will have to follow the example of other foreigners and buy their cartridges of the Yankees. Many of their new cartridges do not ignite, and the powder in others loses its force in consequence of the faulty manufacture of the metal envelope.

GERMAN investigations into the health of their army show that the rate of sickness is greatest in garrison towns situated in lowlands exposed to frequent inundations. Barracks thus placed, on however healthy plans they may have been constructed, show the highest percentage of sickness.

THE South Boston Iron Company have received an order from the British government for a supply of the Butler projectile. This company have sent agents to Europe to take orders for guns and war material generally.

THE Austrian Government has prohibited the further exportation of Whitehead torpedoes, very large quantities of which have been sent during the last few months to Russia. Torpedoes are being manufactured for Russia by some private companies at Berlin.

AN Austrian military paper lately gave the result of an analysis of a sample of the bread supplied to the Russian troops in Bulgaria. The examination was carefully made, and revealed the presence of nineteen per cent. of sawdust and fourteen per cent. of sand.

THE Austrian Parliament has asked the Austrian Government to take steps for disinfecting the battlefields of the late war. The Parliament at the same time requested the Ministry to use their endeavors to arrest, by means of an international understanding, the danger which threatens the general health of Europe from the vast number of corpses lying unburied in Roumania and Bulgaria.

FORTUNATELY for the common sense of Englishmen, says *Broad Arrow*, it has been tacitly recognized that the offer of Volunteers as at present organized to serve abroad, eat fire, and do other absurd things, is not heroic, but simply snobbish, and that it is the result not of courage and patriotism, but of mere bluster and bunkum.

THE hook borer formerly used in English batteries of horse and field artillery for boring fuses is about to be reissued. It was superseded by the gimlet borer, which had the merit of simplicity, being however very liable to break. An improved pattern will now be issued, the screw-thread being made continuous, so that the bit can no longer be pushed in or withdrawn without screwing or unscrewing.

THE Anthropological Review of Germany publishes some curious statistics with regard to the height of men. The average is, in English measure, only five feet four inches, within a very small fraction. The tallest living man is a Finn, who is over nine feet high; the smallest, a dwarf, about one-sixth as big.

THE Swedo-Norwegian Commission of Arms propose to introduce a new gun before which the achievements of the Snider, the Chassepot, the needle-gun, and the Remington are to pale, for, says the *Hamburger Correspondenz*, this weapon will be accurate at 1,500 metres distance, and can be fired at the rate of twenty-seven shots a minute.

PASHA VALENTINE BAKER has won his way back to the English heart by his conduct in Turkey, and on the occasion of a recent visit he has been dined by the Duke of Sutherland, the Savage Club, and elected a member of the Marlborough Club, one of the most aristocratic and exclusive of the city. The disposition is to forget his disgraceful conduct on the occasion when he evidently was not himself.

THE bold Britons have been astonishing the Russians by advertising in the St. Petersburg papers for tenders for hemp for their navy. Mingled with amazement was a feeling of indignation at the "audacity of Lord Beaconsfield Disraeli" in seeking in Russia the assistance of Russian merchants to enable him to complete his war preparations against the Emperor.

GENERAL BARANTOFF, inspector-general of artillery, says that Russia's Black Sea fortresses are in a "magnificent condition, all the principal fortresses being armed with steel guns of the heaviest calibre, and every available point well provided with torpedoes, leaving nothing to be desired in view of a war with England."

SOME trials were made lately with the Berdan range finder on the practising ground at Tempelhof, near Berlin, in the presence of a number of German officers of high rank. At the experiments referred to the distance of an object was determined in less than a minute; and the error, when the target was 2,194 metres away, was found to be only one metre.

OF 3,000 Circassian refugees on board the Austrian Lloyd's steamer, *Shank*, which was burnt at near Cape Eln, early in March, 500 lost their lives, being imprisoned beneath the hatches, which were shut down to smother the fire. As soon as the vessel reached port the captain and crew fled to escape the wrath of the survivors, who robbed the ship of everything portable before leaving her.

IN answer to Sir G. Bowyer, Mr. Hardy said, on March 26, that the War Office has recently purchased four 100-ton guns, and that though there was no armor yet affixed which could resist the 35 and 28-ton Woolwich guns at short ranges, vessels were being built by foreign governments which they could not pierce at any range. There is no intention of constructing a 200-ton gun, and there is no ship in the service capable of being armed with it.

THE ordnance branches of the German navy includes officers of the active army not posted to regiments. Inspection and care of warlike stores appear to be their chief duties. The torpedo officers have ranks the designations of which are naval, but they have assigned to them a distinct uniform. The members of the civil departments, and those whose work lies altogether on shore, also have to wear a uniform, and appear to take precedence amongst themselves, but to have no especial military rank.

THE military contributor of the *Cologne Gazette* says that besides the floating dock which is being constructed at Dantzig, three "ships" are to be provided for ships requiring repair—one to hold ships of 6,600 tons' burden, and the two others ships of 3,300 tons. When the dock is completed, it will be possible to raise ships of 7,300 tons' burden, fully equipped, out of the water in a period of four hours, and so to examine the parts where they require repair. It is only for the ironclads *König Wilhelm*, *Kaiser*, and *Deutschland* that the dock is not large enough. Two new naval stations for the German fleet are to be established this year, one on the west coast of Africa, and the other in the Mediterranean.

Now that Mr. E. J. Reed has subsided, says *Broad Arrow*, there is a universal chorus of praise regarding the good qualities of the *Inflexible*. It may be as well, however, to note that this powerful vessel has at least two rivals in continental waters—the *Dandolo* and the *Duilio*, both turret vessels. The armor of the *Inflexible*, it is true, is a few inches thicker than that of her Italian compeers, but her guns are each of some 80 tons less weight. Foreign nations are also going ahead of us in the matter of broadside artillery. Such ships as the *Téméraire* carry only 25-ton guns; and the

French are now fitting up a ship with guns of 46-tons—the *Dévastation*, in course of construction at Toulon, is to carry four of the weapons.

Broad Arrow sings the virtues of cocoa, which it thinks is a form of food equally adapted to a hot or a cold climate, and would at any time, in its dry state, make a meal for a man which would not be despised if the Commissariat were not up at the front with other rations. It might, it thinks, be very beneficially introduced into the service during time of peace, to take the place of tea or coffee at the men's breakfasts and teas. The cost to the men would not be greater than it is now, and the issue and use of this ration would become one of those habits which, learnt in time of peace, are most practically carried out in time of war.

The correspondent of a German paper states that, if the Russian cavalry remains much longer on the south of the Balkans, it will not have a horse left alive. In the artillery the teams are growing weaker and weaker day by day, and there is, the writer adds, every prospect that before long the batteries will be literally unhorsed. There is no *forage* to be had. The resources of the country have been exhausted, and it is impossible to bring up sufficient supplies from the base of operations. The writer of this article calculates that, at the very outside, Russia cannot dispose of more than 500,000 combatants. Of these 100,000 would have to be retained in Armenia, 200,000 in round numbers are before Constantinople, leaving 200,000 available for active operations against the northeast frontier of the Austrian Empire, or to guard the long line of Russian frontier.

Broad Arrow concludes that the suddenness of a squall, unusual in its statical force, coupled with the absence of stores to ballast the vessel, was the proximate cause of the loss of the *Eurydice*. "She was in all particulars just such a ship as was found in our fleets more than a generation ago, during the 'good old times,' so often alluded to approvingly by naval officers who went on half pay about the time that iron-clads made their first appearance." Admiral Foley, who examined the wreck, found mainsail sheets let go, as well as maintopmast halyards, starboard foretopmast sheet, and starboard topgallant sheets let go; topmast studding-sail in the act of being taken in. He is of opinion that the men were on deck in the act of shortening sail. The wreck of the *Eurydice* lies in eleven fathoms of water, two and a half miles E.N.E. from Dunnose, with half of top-sails and rigging above water. No bodies or wreckage has been found beyond what were first picked up.

In defence of Hobart Pasha an English paper says, having reference to the capture of the Turkish ship *Mersine*: "It must be conceded that there has never been a real and effective blockade of the ports of the Black Sea. The true explanation is that Hobart and Hassan Pashas have had at no time sufficient force for the purpose. Vessels have been sent to them from time to time, and as constantly recalled to Constantinople. The finest ironclad of the navy, the *Messoudieh* (an improved Sultan), has, with a few days' exception, remained at anchor off Dolmé-Batche Palace all the war. As for speaking of the possibility of bombarding Sebastopol, Odessa, Kerch, or Otchakof, it is idle to do so; 38-ton guns are concentrated in their forts with mechanical precision (the plan by which this concentration is arranged is well known at the Turkish Admiralty); torpedoes, both electric and contact, are thickly strewn off these forts; and the elevation of the guns of the Turkish ironclads (Messrs. Armstrong and Co. well know this) have not, from the construction of either their ports or carriages, sufficient elevation for bombarding fortified places on shore. No doubt their guns range to as great a distance as any two ships would be likely to engage at, but that was not the kind of fighting required in the late war. That the majority of the fleet did its full work in troopship, and how well

the work was done, everyone knows, and Admiral Hobart earned his full share of credit for his exertions and ability."

THE Germans have been trying experiments with rations. Volunteers were taken who were obliged to bind themselves not to make use, during a certain period, of any other articles of food except the preserved food as prepared for the army in war time. Several parties of twelve men each were appointed for the experiment, which lasted for a fortnight. In comparison with their ordinary nourishment, the soldiers felt themselves, during the first few days, insufficiently fed, some more and some less according to their physique. In the latter part of the time this feeling had quite disappeared, and the effect upon the men may be said on the whole to have been excellent. The preparation of the soups and meat and vegetable rations took place under the inspection of the officers. A single meal could be got ready by a man himself in from ten to twelve minutes, as long in fact as it took to bring the water to boil in a field kettle. The important question whether a single man can carry sufficient food of this form for several days' consumption is also said to have been satisfactorily solved. Not a single man complained of the taste or quality of the preserved food with which he was supplied, we are told, which proves that the food must have been of extraordinary excellence or the German soldier is very unlike his Yankee brother. The newly-established factory is to be put in full operation in the time of the autumn manoeuvres, when the experiment will be completed on the largest possible scale.

THE rank of feldwebel-lieutenant, or sergeant-lieutenant, has been created in the German army. The officers belonging to this grade are to form an intermediate class between the regular officers of the army and non-commissioned officers. They are to be recruited from among non-commissioned officers who have completed their period of service with the colors, who are sufficiently acquainted with the practical part of their profession to be able to perform the duties of an officer in time of war, but who are not sufficiently educated or who are not socially in a sufficiently good position to allow them to enter the commissioned ranks of the army. The feldwebel-lieutenants will, however, be classed among the officers of the Landwehr, and will take rank with, but after, 2d lieutenants. Every candidate for a commission in the Prussian army must, after serving for a time on probation, be approved and accepted as a comrade by the officers of the corps which he seeks to enter before he is finally confirmed in his rank; but in the case of the feldwebel-lieutenants this regulation will not be enforced. Neither will they be eligible for appointment as members of the courts of honor, which form a peculiar institution of the German army, nor will they be subject to those courts. When the army is mobilized they will perform the duties of 2d lieutenant in the troops of the reserve, in the garrison artillery of the Landwehr, in the garrison battalions, and in the depot squadrons. They will receive the pay and allowances of lieutenants, and will have to provide their own uniform.

In a letter to the London *Times* Herr Krupp says: Since the commencement of manufacturing steel ordnance in 1847 to the present date I have supplied upwards of 17,000 guns of all calibres, and of these only eighteen have failed, or averaging one gun in 948. By far the larger part of these eighteen failures occurred through the breaking away of the breech, owing to its then rectangular form, a form that has since been altered to the semi-circular, and not a single misfire has occurred since at this part of the gun, and in no case was the material at fault. The guns that burst were mostly experimental pieces, and were tried with great severity for the purpose of testing endurance and to gain experience. Recently (August 21, 1877) my views of the superiority of my gun over the English system have been confirmed by trials between a 17cm.

(6½ in.) gun, of my construction, made in Holland, against an English 9 in. muzzle loading gun, and notwithstanding the great difference in size of the guns my 17cm. gun proved itself of greater power in piercing armor plates than its larger opponent upon the muzzle loading system, and also in other characteristics that give value to a gun, such as accuracy of aim, etc. The guns were fired with the same class of powder and at the same shield. Alluding to the guns that is said to have been rendered unserviceable in the Franco-German war, Herr Krupp says: "I have authentic information in reference to these guns, and all of them were, indeed, serviceable during the whole war, and only required some slight repairs afterwards, with the exception of four or five guns. The guns in question were a part of a number of guns supplied to Prussia, and were constructed with the copper expanding ring in the square double wedge. These guns suffered from the escape of gas, caused principally by the double wedge slightly giving way, but none of them burst. The Saxon artillery had the steel centuring ring in bore of gun and solid single wedge, and not one of these guns failed. The experience then gained has led to the perfection of the gun in detail, so that, after the conclusion of the war, the German government remodelled the whole of its field and siege breech loading artillery." "And with the Krupp guns made recently," he further says, "fifty rounds and upwards can be fired without sponging out the gun. Recently experiments were made by Belgian officers for testing accuracy together with efficiency and rapidity of firing, and the rate of twenty-five rounds in twelve minutes was stated to be an average. The gun had to be laid and sighted each round against a target, 1,200 metres distant."

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MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

CHASE—MOSLER.—At St. Peter's Church, Washington, D. C., by the Rev. F. E. Boyle, Miss MARY MOSLER to Lieut. C. CHASE, 3d Artillery. No Cards.

DENIG—HUBBARD.—At Grace Church, Sandusky, Ohio, April 11, by the Rev. F. R. Osborn, R. GRACEY DENIG, U. S. Navy, to JEANNIE LIVINGSTON HUBBARD.

BIRTHS.

ENGLISH.—At Jacksonville, Ill., April 16, 1878, Wm. Lewis, son of Kate and the late Wm. L. English, 1st Lieut. 7th Infantry, U. S. Army.

SCOTT.—At Fort Bridger, Wyo. Terr., on the 6th of April, 1878, to the wife of 1st Lt. John Scott, R. Q. M., 4th Infantry, a son.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

KISLINGBURY.—April 4, 1878, at the Post of Standing Rock, D.T., Mrs. AGNES STRUTHERS KISLINGBURY, wife of Lieutenant Fred. F. Kislingbury, 11th U. S. Infantry, aged 30 years.

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